The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1873. NUMBER 68.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

OUR
Chicago Friends
CAN BE
ACCOMMODATED.

If he will call in one thousand dozen of his FIVE DOLLAR Card Photographs, we will call in one thousand dozen of our THREE DOLLAR Card Photographs, and if Mr. Bogardus, President National Photographic Association, decides that his are the best, we will agree to give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Memphis and Shreveport Fund—he to give the same if ours are decided the best.

E. L. BRAND & CO.,
ART GALLERY,
596 WABASH-AV.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE
Industrial Exposition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.

NOTICE OF CLOSING.

The Executive Committee have decided to close the present exhibition on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November next.

In making this announcement they desire to state that the quality and appearance of the exhibition has been steadily improving from the opening day to the present time, and that those who may visit it during the time still remaining will certainly have an opportunity to see the most magnificent collection of the products of Industry, Art, and Science, ever brought together in this country. Thanks to the well-directed efforts of exhibitors, and the unprecedented attendance of visitors, the Exposition is, in all respects, an unqualified success, and no citizen of the Northwest can afford to let the opportunity to see it pass unimproved.

Attractions are being added constantly. All necessary arrangements have been made to render the building warm enough to insure the comfort of visitors in case of cold weather.

Merchants and Manufacturers may buy at the Treasurer's Office packages of tickets at reduced rates, for distribution among their friends and customers.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN P. REYNOLDS.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.

G. MENDELSON,
34 East Washington-st., near State,
Respectfully announces that, owing to the continued stringency in the money market, he has resolved to close out his immense stock, consisting of the very choicest
Guipure and Thread Laces,
GIMPS, FRINGES,
AND
Ornaments, Worsted Embroideries, Hand Knit Goods, Ribbons, Fans, Jewelry, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
On and after Monday, Oct. 27, Ladies will find Unequaled Bargains in every department.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN.
ST. NICHOLAS HAS COME!
He is Coming Every Month.
This Beautiful New Magazine,
Published by SCRIBNER & CO.,
WITH ITS
PICTURES, STORIES, & TALKS,
IS NOW READY.
Price, 25 Cents. - - - $3.00 a Year.
For Sale by all News Dealers.

Haines' Treatise.
NEW EDITION, 1873.
A Book for Justices, Constables, Coroners, Notaries, Lawyers, and Business Men. For sale by all Booksellers.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS
FOR SALE BY
W. J. ONAHAN,
112 & 114 DEARBORN-ST.
3 Lots on Blue Island-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.
40 Lots on Evans, Paulina, and Wood-sts., near Ashland-av., on easy terms of payment.
54 desirable Lots near Humboldt Park.
25 choice Lots in South Shore Subdivision, Hyde Park.
Perfect title to all. Abstracts furnished to purchasers.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. B. WALKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Attends exclusively to the Medical and Surgical Treatment of Diseases and Deformities of the EYE and EAR.
OFFICE, 161 S. CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
Artificial Eyes, best quality.

STABLING.

HORSES WINTERED.
I have FIRST-CLASS Stables, and can accommodate a few more at REASONABLE PRICES. The best of care guaranteed. Gentlemen having VALUABLE HORSES will find this a safe place to winter them. Address W. W. SMITH, Downer's Grove, Ill.
Reference—E. B. Smith, of Hamlin, Hale & Co., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD
ALDERMAN.

To J. S. McFARLAND, Esq.:

The undersigned, voters of the Thirteenth Ward, having confidence in your uprightness and ability, respectfully request the use of your name as a candidate for the position of Alderman of said Ward, in the interest of LAW and ORDER.

James F. Dane, of Dane, Westlake & Covert.
Geo. W. Lyon, of Lyon & Healy.
J. T. Rawleigh, of J. T. Rawleigh & Co.
Henry Curtis, of Curtis & Skinner.
L. H. Bisbee, of Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs.
John Dupee, of Hammond & Dupee.
J. N. Mason, of Mason & Mills.
L. Gould, of L. Gould & Co.
J. A. Bartlett, of Downs & Bartlett.
J. R. Dewey, of the High School.
John Marder, of Marder, Luse & Co.
H. M. McCann, of McCann & Fitch.

Geo. Sherwood,	G. N. Abbey,
J. B. Chambers,	H. C. Goodrich,
S. S. Gardner,	Chas. H. Atkins,
H. Hilliard,	Geo. D. Pease,
Chas. L. Rising,	Geo. S. Norfolk,
Chas. H. Frost,	Chas. B. Snow,
Daniel Barclay,	S. P. Richards,
A. H. Huling,	F. A. Fisher,
Geo. W. Bohanon,	S. M. Hodge,
Fred P. Knowles,	Benj. F. Homer,
V. T. Persons,	Wm. McGregor,
C. W. Young,	W. G. Jackson,
J. R. Van Osdell,	Alonzo Stearns,
J. H. Van Osdell,	Geo. A. Stearns,
D. H. Wells,	S. S. Bushnell,
L. S. Scribner,	J. C. Borcherdt,
Thos. S. McClelland,	P. A. Cavanna,
L. R. Carpenter,	Frank Gould,
Geo. F. Lotz,	A. C. Selleck,
M. J. Fitch,	Albert A. Smith,
Wm. Bye,	B. F. Lauterman,
S. F. Estell,	A. A. Banks,
S. N. Jenkins,	J. W. Snaw,
J. Lewis Lee,	Geo. Meudell,
A. H. McKenzie,	Albert Cripe,
M. H. Wagar,	A. C. Rowe,
J. A. Lahr,	D. B. Parker,
H. Humiston,	E. N. Fay,
J. W. Bushnell,	H. G. Thompson,
N. R. Wakefield,	G. A. Douglass,
B. C. Wakefield,	H. S. Lucas,
M. D. Tilleston,	S. S. Byington,
J. L. Merriam,	T. E. Miller,
Samuel Street, Jr.,	John O. Monroe,
J. C. Garrigus,	John Campbell,
N. C. Jennings,	M. E. Stone,
W. H. Cargill,	Chas. A. Rogers,
Isaac Myer,	Robt. S. Hitt,
Wade Abbott,	J. C. Burkitt,
E. Marguerat, M. D.,	Edmund M. Thurston,
D. W. Graham, M. D.,	John G. Bartlett, M. D.,
A. H. Foster, M. D.,	D. C. Roundy, M. D.
R. H. Hennegen,	J. D. Webster, M. D.,
Wm. Warren,	M. J. Wendell,
Joseph A. McCartney,	H. J. Whitecombe,
A. S. Wadhams,	Wm. Gilbert,
T. B. Burton,	Jas. Colbath,
W. D. Dunning,	Jas. E. Hayes,
Theodore Schnell,	D. Bodden,
Jabez Rogers,	Jas. McWhimsey,
John Whitmore,	J. H. Miller,
Chas. S. Fellows,	W. H. Judson,
M. C. White,	T. Armstrong,
J. B. Keeler,	G. W. Smith,
J. E. Simpson,	J. Luce,
L. H. Beech,	O. Burdick,
J. B. Robinson,	Charley Menzler,
H. Mansfield,	F. B. Ellsworth,
J. F. Emery,	John Herron,
Z. York,	J. M. Secrist,
J. W. Rogers,	W. H. Smith,
A. W. Mitchell,	O. H. Williams,
P. Chaffee,	Thos. M. Rowan,
H. H. Felt,	Webster Gould,
Thos. A. Williamson,	E. Hetze,
Wm. H. Woodbury,	John A. Jenks,
W. T. Glenn,	Geo. W. Jenks,
J. P. Gleen,	J. M. Hogie,
Geo. F. Rose, Jr.,	J. J. J. Danforth,
G. W. Woodbury,	C. A. Babbitt,
J. W. Marble,	Geo. L. Colburn,
W. K. White,	R. Brown,
Geo. W. Hall,	J. C. Soye,
E. G. White,	B. Lapham,
H. Sherman,	James Thomas,
G. A. Archibald,	E. Rise,
J. B. McDonald,	A. J. Henry,
W. W. Joy,	Andrew Henry,
Geo. Lavis,	Franklin Swift,
E. H. Kern,	H. Farnham,
N. Jenson,	J. E. Kruger,
John Parker,	L. Steese,
J. F. Taylor,	C. E. Adams,
John Cahill,	Frank Carson,
D. Pratt,	E. A. Bowen,
H. K. Merritt,	R. H. Lyon,
C. B. Conant,	A. H. Overman,
Chas. W. Cutting,	Chas. Atkins,
J. M. Getman,	Jas. Van Bushot,
B. C. Hayman,	Jas. Yunker,
J. B. McKay,	R. R. McKay,

And many others.

The Primary Meeting will be held at L. R. Carpenter's Store, 797 West Madison-st., this afternoon, from 4 to 9 o'clock.

RUEL G. ROUNDS,
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
FOR ALDERMAN THIRD WARD.

COAL.

Wilkes-Barre
COAL.
"From Our Own Mines."
FINEST QUALITY of HARD COAL.
Delivered in City $10 per ton, any size.
In Yards $9 per ton, any size.
WELL SCREENED AND FREE FROM SLATE
Also, Lehigh Lump, Blossburg, Briar Hill, Medway, Hocking Valley, and Wilmington Coal.
A Liberal Discount made on Country Orders.
BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
19 Chamber of Commerce.
Yards—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

THE DIAMOND REFLECTOR.

THE DIAMOND REFLECTOR
Actually lights Show Windows as well with
One Burner,
As any other Reflector does with
FOUR BURNERS.
Replace your old Reflectors with the "Diamond," and save in Gas the price of it in one winter. Depot, WALBRIDGE BROS., Sole Agents Northwest.
N. E. PETERSON,
147 State-st.

THE TURF.

THE RACE
For a purse of $700 between the following horses is postponed until THURSDAY, on account of the weather:
M. Brennick's "Greeley."
J. O'Callaghan's "Bay Kate."
G. Welsh's "Black Fanny."
Kleinman's "John."
T. McNamara's "Black Prince."
M. J. Clinton's "Gray George."

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK,
Tools & Machinery,
MADE AND SOLD BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 186 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

W. W. GREENER,
St. Mary's Gun Works, Birmingham, England,
Begs to announce the arrival in Chicago of his Traveling Agent, ALFRED HOLLIS, with samples of his celebrated Breech-Loading Hard and Close-Shooting Shot Guns, including his latest Patent Treble-Wedge Fast and Patent Self-Acting Striker Guns. Address, till 28th inst., Gardner House, city; morning, 7 till 10; afternoon, 1 till 2, and after 6.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST
Weather Strips
In the city, can be found at
D. W. BOSLEY & CO.'S,
215 East Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A Dull Day on the Stock Exchange.

The Railroad Stock Muddle in Wall Street.

The Lake Shore Indebtedness to the Union Trust Company Settled.

Preliminary Proceedings in Bankruptcy Against the Trust Company.

The Government to Commence Paying Out Silver Immediately.

None to Exchange for Greenbacks, However.

A Financial Panic Expected in Germany.

Successful Resumption by the St. Louis Banks.

Later Reports from the Pennsylvania Iron Concerns.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A STATEMENT CONCERNING LAKE SHORE INTERESTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—J. C. Williams, of the firm of George Bird Grinnell & Co., said to-day that there was no truth in the assertion that $250,000 had been lost in the failure of his firm by the Lake Shore Railway Company. Schell and Banker had taken the proportion of Lake Shore stock allotted to them, refusing to take the whole, and this had precipitated the disaster to the firm. He could not say anything regarding the rumored defalcations, and understood that Commodore Vanderbilt had settled fully; and did not believe that any defalcation could concern the Lake Shore matter. There had been no question about the payment of the Lake Shore indebtedness and no reclamation to his knowledge had been made by the railway company on account of the $2,250,000 worth of bonds said to have been held by the Trust Company at the time of its suspension.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN TROUBLE.

C. H. Pierce, broker, whose firm failed during the panic, and who transacted business for Mr. Boody, late President of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, said to a reporter to-day that the statement of W. L. Scott, which I sent to you yesterday, was substantially correct. When Mr. Boody was President of the Road, the firm of Pierce & Co. had an account with him, and much money belonging to the concern was deposited with them. They paid the coupons of the Road, and in other ways had transactions with the company; sometimes the firm owed the Company, and sometimes the Company owed the firm, the former of which happened to be the case when the firm was compelled to suspend. The firm then owed the Company $100,000, which it would have paid had the pressure not forced it to suspend. But the Company can hold Boody responsible. It is just now impossible, he said, for the firm to pay it; and whether it would ever be able to pay, their resumption alone would show.

BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

was unaccountably dull early in the day. Western Union started at 50⅝, rose to 52⅜ on moderate sales, and receded to 50⅞, reached to 52¼, and by the close of the first call was taken in small lots at 51⅛ to 51⅜; later in the day it fell as low as 50½, then rallied and closed at 51⅛. Lake Shore seem to be the lamest duck at the opening, but soon began to hobble off creditably, gained 2 per cent in a few minutes, and large lots were taken at 66, when the sale of 1,000 shares at that price temporarily stopped the upward movement, and sales were made as low as 61, whence it again rallied to 63⅛, and staggered away to 61½, reacting again to 62⅜. At the Second Board it soon slunk away, and finally closed at 61½. The first sale of Central & Hudson was at 86, but it soon became apparent that there was no disposition to maintain it at that point, and it settled gracefully away to 84½, at the end of the morning calls, and with unimportant variations sold finally at 81¾, all sales representing moderate lots. Rock Island commenced operations at a decline of just 1 per cent, but soon gave signs of strength, and, with occasional vicissitude, sold at 88, closing at 87¾, with no disposition to operate largely on either side of the account. The general opinion is extremely favorable to this road, and nothing prevents the public from giving its stock their entire confidence but the fact that the manipulators of it seem resolved that no one but themselves shall ever make a shilling on it. Toledo & Wabash retains tolerably even tenor, because of its apparent cheapness, while Union Pacific is steady simply because it takes so little cash to buy and pay for it. Ohio & Mississippi seems cheap at 22 to 28, because for a long time it was held between 40 and 45, but its prospects are hardly better than they ever were.

THE LAKE SHORE—UNION TRUST COMPANY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement between the Lake Shore Company and the Union Trust Company was consummated by giving notes of the Lake Shore Company at three, six, and nine months, secured by the pledge of equal amounts of stock of the Central and Hudson, and Harlem Railroads, at 70 and 90 respectively, Commodore Vanderbilt having provided collaterals. This puts an end to the embarrassing affair, and ought to lead to a disentanglement of the complicated accounts. There is one ground for

DOUBT AND UNCERTAINTY

which is not removed, but intensified by the facts, that nearly every one who has bought since the panic regrets having done so. Greenbacks have proved the best stock in the market for temporary investment. How long they will maintain this character is a conundrum asked by everyone within half a mile of Wall street.

THE GOLD MARKET

is weak, transactions ranging between 108⅝@108⅞.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour is light, and the market dull. The lethargy in commercial sterling checks the inquiry for grain. There are light arrivals and few buyers in the market.

FREIGHTS.

Berth-room continues exceedingly scarce, and holds for full rates. The chartering demand is light, and rates are not quotably changed, though very strong for vessels adapted to the wants of the petroleum trade.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY AGAINST THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

A petition asking that the Union Trust Company be adjudged bankrupt; that, pending necessary proceeding thereto, the Court will take possession of the Trust Company's property; that an injunction may be issued to restrain Edward B. Wesley and other officers of the Company from making any payments, transferring any deposits, or selling any of the Company's property, and from compromising any claims due the Company, was presented to Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, to-day, by Audley W. Gazzam, attorney for William R. Lyney, of Brooklyn. Lyney's claim seemed to be based on a balance of $4,304.51 due on his pass-book. It is understood this claim was left a few days ago at the office of the Trust Company for settlement, and was again obtained possession of by Lyney this morning. The grounds of petition being an act of bankruptcy committed by the Trust Company may be summarized as the delivery of its property over to Receiver Edward B. Wesley for the purpose of giving preference to certain creditors; the transfer of large sums of money to Augustus Schell; the assignment of a large portion of its estate, exceeding in value $1,000,000, to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; the transfer of money to one or more of its officers that they may speculate with it; and, finally, the concealing of its property. These acts being done with intent to defraud petitioner and other creditors. Judge Blatchford immediately took the case into consideration, and eventually granted an order to show cause, returnable on Nov. 1. It is understood that the order was served on Mr. Frothingham, President of the Company, late this evening. Secretary Wesley was questioned to-day regarding the affairs of the Company, though not with a view to elicit information regarding the above proceedings; but he evaded all questions put to him on the subject.

[To the Associated Press.]

AFFAIRS AT THE ASSAY OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Ten thousand pounds sterling were received at the Assay Office to-day, making a total of £1,547,000 since Oct. 6. The Sub-Treasurer and the Superintendent of the Assay Office said, to-day, that they had received no further communication from Washington in regard to the proposed payment of silver coin, and had taken no steps in the matter. The Director of the Mint will arrive in Washington to-day.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

Collis P. Hunting, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, in regard to the reported embarrassment of the Company, said that it was likely that the coupons of its bonds falling due on the 1st of November would not be paid. Some of the construction and equipment papers were overdue, but not to a large amount.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

It is rumored that William H. Vanderbilt, Jr., has sailed for Europe, to negotiate $2,000,000 of New York Central Railroad bonds, which still remain out of the recent issue of $10,000,000.

SECURITIES HELD BY GRINNELL & CO.

A full list of the securities held by creditors of George B. Grinnell & Co., is published. They are mainly shares of the Lake Shore and Chicago & Northwestern Railway Companies, with a dash of New York Central.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY AND LAKE SHORE MUDDLE.

In regard to the Union Trust Company and Lake Shore Railroad muddle, Mr. Wesley, Receiver of the Trust Company, states as within his own knowledge that when Commodore Vanderbilt came into the Presidency of the Lake Shore Company, after the death of Horace F. Clark, he found this debt to the Trust Company, amounting, on the 24th inst., to the sum of $1,809,979.32, a debt of which he had previously known nothing, and in the contracting of which he had no personal share; that this loan was made by the Trust Company at 7 per cent, at a time when money was very cheap, and lending at 4½@5 per cent, and that although Commodore Vanderbilt, personally, was not responsible for a dollar of it, he had, in order to take care of the Lake Shore interest on the one hand and to help the Union Trust Company out of its difficulties on the other, to put up his personal securities as collateral for the railroad company's notes, which are drawn in a new and very stringent form.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Secretary Richardson stated to your correspondent this evening that he would begin at once to pay out silver in sums not exceeding $5, where requisitions upon the Treasury call for fractions of $5. Under no circumstances is silver to be exchanged for greenbacks or fractional currency, as is supposed by many. No such purpose has been at any time entertained by the Secretary. "It would be," says he, "absurd to even think seriously of such a thing in view of the fact that in the first place there are only from $250,000 to $300,000 worth of silver coin is now available, and in the second place, it would be impossible to coin enough silver in less than five years to meet the demand for silver coin if a general full payment and exchange for greenbacks and fractional currency were attempted. Therefore, it will be seen that the much-talked-of resumption is to

AMOUNT TO A VERY LITTLE.

Judge Richardson says, however, that if the people will be reasonable, and not make a rush for the little silver that the Treasury may have to pay out, the action of the Government will prove of ultimate assistance and value to the country; but if a rush is made for the coin for the purpose of hoarding, the supply will

SOON BE EXHAUSTED,

and no general benefit will be felt. He has received telegrams from numerous banks, asking him to let them have as high as $10,000 worth of silver coin, but those applicants had an idea that the Treasury proposed exchanging silver for greenbacks. The fact is, the Secretary says, there has been no silver coined this month, while there have been about $10,000,000 in gold coined at the Philadelphia Mint alone. The demand for gold is very large, and almost the utmost capacity of the mints will be exerted to keep up with it. When the demand for gold coinage lessens, silver will be coined as rapidly as possible.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPLICATIONS FOR SILVER COIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Treasury Department up to this afternoon had not paid out any silver currency, and no order had been received by the Cashier to pay out over the counter of the cash-room. The Teller was besieged during the day for silver coin in exchange for greenbacks.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue an order to commence

PAYMENT OF SPECIE

at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other leading cities, where there are Assistant-Treasurers or designated depositories to-morrow. In no case will more than $5 in silver be paid to one person, the balance of the check being payable in greenbacks.

The Secretary is in hopes to keep up

THE PAYMENT OF SILVER,

which will be commenced to-morrow, expressing the opinion that he will be able to do so unless a run upon the Treasury be made and the silver taken out for the purpose of being hoarded. There is at present about $500,000 in silver coin in possession of the Government, which, it is thought, will last some weeks, but the work of coining will still be continued, though not more rapidly than heretofore. There is an abundance of

SILVER BARS

in the country, and the capacity of the mint is sufficient for the coinage of about $15,000,000 per annum in silver, without interfering with other coinage. With the exception of that in California there is but little silver coin in the country now not owned by the Government. In order to prevent any rush for silver coin, the Secretary will, in his order directing the payment of that coin, positively forbid that

MORE THAN FIVE DOLLARS

be paid to one person, no matter what the amount may be called for in the check.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—The banks of St. Louis all resumed currency payment to-day. There was no excitement, and no signs of a run anywhere. All have strengthened themselves greatly since the suspension, and some report twice as much currency as they have on hand in ordinary times. Some bankers say that there is at present $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 more currency in the banks at present than they have commonly in their vaults. Nine hundred thousand dollars of the $1,400,000 Clearing-House certificates have been retired, and the rest will be withdrawn, it is thought, without trouble. If things go on quietly for a few days, it is hoped that discounts will be made as freely as they were a month ago. Exchange is sold at 1-10 to ¼ premium.

PITTSBURGH.

IRON FURNACES SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—There is much feeling among manufacturers in this city against some of the banks which refuse to negotiate paper at legitimate rates, and that have the money, but charge 2 per cent a month. This gives a number of the mills that hold large amounts of good Western paper no alternative but to shut down. The furnaces here on Saturday resolved to reduce wages 10 per cent, but the men, at least some of them, are not satisfied, and refuse to work for less rates. The consequence is that this morning Moorehead's iron furnace also had to shut down. The iron mills around us here at Johnstown, the Cambria Iron Works, and at other places large rail mills have suspended cash payments entirely to their workmen, and only pay in long time notes and store goods. The prospect in this vicinity for the iron market looks gloomy at present.

WASHINGTON.

THE JAY COOKE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—In the District Supreme Court to-day Judge Humphreys ordered a notice to non-residents in the bankruptcy suit against Jay Cooke & Co. Benjamin Buckner is the petitioning creditor. This case differs from all others, either in Philadelphia or Washington, in charging that William H. Terry was a partner in the Washington house.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $360,374,888.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The *Price Current* says: "Although there is very little animation in the Western produce and provision market, a better feeling is observable generally, and there is less pressure to realize than there was last week. All stocks are firm, and being held more firmly. The condition of finances appears to have assumed a better aspect, and a decided improvement in trade is looked for after the 1st prox."

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 27.—The Dubuque Savings Bank has ordered an assessment of 90 per cent on the stock, to pay up depositors. This should yield $90,000, but it is not believed it will produce much.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 27.—Business prospects more encouraging, with generally a hopeful feeling.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—H. W. Burt & Co., brokers and bankers, have resumed business.

ABROAD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A letter from Berlin, Prussia, shows that that city has not only been affected by the American panic, but is preparing for one of its own scandals on the Bourse. Irregularity and insecurity in every branch of business; prodigality and waste among the middle classes; great suffering among the poor; a swelling tide of emigration, and all forms of pecuniary distress hang over the city, and all is said to be owing to nothing less than the specie inflation.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The banks on the continent have raised their discount rates.

PESTILENCE.

Cheering Reports from Memphis.

The Fever Believed to Be Routed.

Letter from the President of the Howard Association.

That Bale of Cotton Still on Its Travels.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—From noon on Saturday to noon on Sunday the mortuary report shows twenty-six deaths from yellow fever and eight from other causes. From noon on Sunday to noon to-day the deaths were thirteen from yellow fever and three from other causes—a decrease of deaths from yellow fever of thirteen.

Ice formed in many places this morning, and the prospect is more favorable.

A FEW ABSENTEES

are returning to the city, but the Board of Health have not advised so yet. On the contrary, they say that it is too early.

Among the deaths to-day was Victor Fuschs, a game merchant. No new cases are reported at the Howards' up to noon to-day, and they are discharging the nurses.

FAVORABLE REPORT.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27—Evening.—Information from all reliable sources tend to confirm the opinion that the Yellow Jack is rapidly decreasing. The warm rain of yesterday had no effect to increase the number of new cases, as was feared. On the contrary, there were fewer applications for nurses to-day than since the beginning of the plague. The Howards' rooms were crowded with nurses waiting application, and at noon the Association began discharging them, and there is every assurance that the scourge is routed.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—The Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, of Pennsylvania, T. S. Jukes, issued the following order to-day:

To our brethren of the Order who have so nobly responded to our appeal for aid we return our sincere thanks, and state that we have sufficient funds on hand to relieve suffering brethren.

(Signed) T. JUKES, Grand Chancellor.

A cold northwest wind is blowing, and the temperature is falling rapidly.

THE MORTUARY

up to 6 p. m. from yellow fever was 18; from other causes, 8.

AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 27.—The telegraphers are all well. The interments yesterday were: J. T. Whitman, 34; Laura Cain, 4; Beverly Harris (colored), 60; J. B. Nathan, 40; Eliza Heller, 20; Thomas M. Gill, 15; Robert Worman, 27; Miss Stone, age not given.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 27.—Rain last evening; clear and cool to-day. The Board of Health announces that there are no yellow fever cases in the city.

DENISON, TEXAS.

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 27.—The yellow fever is still unabated below Corsicana, Texas, but there is no unusual sickness north of that point.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 27.—Nine cases of yellow fever have been reported for the past forty-eight hours. The Alabama State Fair is postponed from Nov. 2 to Nov. 18. A heavy rain occurred here this morning, but the weather is not cold yet.

AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 27.—One fatal case of fever to-day occurred at Corpus Christi. The authorities have ordered quarantine between that city and this place. United States cavalry have gone out to patrol the roads and prevent intercourse between here and Corpus Christi. The person who died at Corpus Christi had just arrived from Columbus, where the fever is very bad. As the Northern mails come by Corpus Christi, they will be interrupted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The following letter, from the President of the Howard Association in Memphis, recently received by Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Chairman of the Chicago Committee for the relief of the Memphis sufferers, will be read with painful interest. In view of the facts contained in it, the contributions of our citizens should be given even more unsparingly than they have hitherto been:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1873.

N. K. Fairbank, Esq., Chairman, &c., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of 16th, containing $171.15, for which we inclose our receipt, as well as duplicate receipts for amounts previously received, making total amount received from you $3,048. We again acknowledge our grateful thanks to you and your people, for their continued kindness and aid. I had postponed writing you from day to day hoping to announce to you the cheering news that our city was almost relieved from this terrible scourge, but alas, my dear sir, we feel very sad this morning, and my own heart almost desponds at the contemplation now before me. We have more new cases reported than during previous days, and the frosts that have visited us during the past three nights have seemingly done us no good. It may be that their good fruits can only be felt four or five days hence. The weather having again become warm, God only knows whether this hope will be blasted like the others. Our necessities are becoming greater each hour. We have now 325 nurses in our employ, which cost us at least $1,500 per day. Our whole expense is not less than $2,000 per day. This expense must continue, under the most *favorable* circumstances, for ten days, and, should the fever become worse, it must increase proportionately. Memphis cannot help herself. The whole surrounding country is largely indebted to us, and we are unable to collect any part of it by reason of there being no cotton buyers here, and no cotton will come to Memphis while our business is in the paralyzed condition it now is in. We cannot do otherwise than continue to accept your generous donations, and must expect your help, aid and sympathy until we send you the "glad tidings," that we are freed from the dominion of this fearfully malignant fever. Our treasury contains only $8,000.

The Citizens' Relief Committee are supplying the poor with supplies, food, etc. Their work can close at any time by reason of exhaustion of funds. Our work *must* go on or hundreds now suffering with the fever or convalescent be left to die alone and unattended. I am indeed weary of this continued labor, as are also all the other active members, but the same reason that called us from our business avocations still remains, and we must endeavor to forget the disappointment and sadness all around us, and continue to work. Again assuring you of our thanks, I am most truly yours,

A. D. LANGSTAFF
President Howard Association.

RELIEF FROM OTHER POINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 27.—Up to noon to-day $340 has been contributed here for the Memphis sufferers. This sum will go forward immediately.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The *Evening Post* acknowledges contributions to-day, in addition to those previously made, in aid of Memphis, of $648. The Executive Committee of the St. Nicholas Association acknowledges contributions to the same object of $1,331.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—The City Council to-night appropriated $2,500 to aid the sufferers in Memphis. Mr. H. M. Lowenstein, authorized agent of Memphis, and the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, were present, and addressed the Council. These gentlemen will visit Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit on the same mission, leaving here to-morrow for Cleveland.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—Five hundred dollars were subscribed to-day for Memphis relief, and the police force subscribed $112 in addition for the Memphis police.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—Relief measures for Montgomery are now in progress. J. Tapp & Co. tendered a quantity of merchandise to-day on 'Change to be sold for the relief of Montgomery, and other contributions are being made. Dan Rice's circus will give the gross receipts of Saturday's performance for the Memphis sufferers, and a new impetus is given to the relief measure throughout the city, in the shape of dramatic entertainments. Collections in the Catholic Churches, Sunday, for Memphis, amounted to $500.

THE HISTORIC BALE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The bale of cotton which was donated by Col. Creed Taylor, of Arkansas, for the benefit of the orphans at Memphis, and sold in this city for $1,500, and subsequently shipped to St. Louis and sold there for $90, was forwarded to this city, and to-day was sold on 'Change and purchased by members of the Chamber of Commerce for $2,038.08. It will be shipped hence to some other city to be again sold for the same purpose.

A LETTER FROM SHREVEPORT.

Shreveport, La. (Oct. 19), Correspondence of the Davenport Democrat.

Shreveport is situated on the Red River, 700 miles from New Orleans, with a population estimated at 12,000 before the epidemic. The yellow fever was declared epidemic on the 10th of September, but long before this thousands of people had hurried away by every conceivable means of egress. Business has now been suspended upwards of six weeks. The town is like a deserted place—avoided by friends and dreaded by every one. Out of about 4,000 citizens who remained here, more than 700 have died. Whole families been buried together. The wife has died, not knowing that her husband was dead. Children have been buried, the parents not knowing they were childless. Parents and children have been buried in one grave little knowing that either had taken sick. The sick, the dying and the dead have been often together in one room. Five priests have fallen victims to the scourge while ministering to the sick. The churches are closed, the congregations are scattered, the servants of God, who are not dead, are slowly recovering their health. The *Times* is the only paper published here now, on a half-sheet, which is but a mortuary record. The whole city is like a vast hospital, in every house somebody is sick, has been sick, or is waiting upon the sick. The convalescents met on the streets look more like creeping shadows than human beings.

At the headquarters of the Howards and about the drug-stores are the only places where visible activity prevails. The Howard Association, organized here as soon as the epidemic was made known, have done much good; their relief committees have provided for the needy, and distributed all provisions received for the poor from generous St. Louis and other places. Thank heaven, the fever is now under control, and not so virulent in type; those who take it now have a chance to recover. The want of material in the city proper to work upon drives the monster without, who gradually prostrates people that live in the country.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Final Classification of Railroads in this State, as Corrected by the Railroad Commissioners—Plans of the Commission for the Present Week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—As some mistakes have crept into the classification of railroads heretofore published, I send the list below, compiled from the records and corrected by the Commissioners.

The first group of railroads are those which are denominated "standard," and to which the schedule of rates fixed for the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and published in THE TRIBUNE, are applied. They are: Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central; Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago & Northwestern; Indianapolis & St. Louis; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Toledo, Wabash & Western; and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroads. The passenger tariff of these roads is fixed at 3 cents per mile.

The second group, or those which are placed at 10 per cent below the "standard" rates, are the Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroads. The passenger tariff of these roads is fixed at 2¾ cents per mile.

The third group, or those which are placed at 5 per cent above the "standard" rates, are the Western Union; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute; and the Illinois & St. Louis Railroads. The passenger tariff of this group is fixed at 3¼ cents per mile.

The fourth group, or those which are placed at 10 per cent above the "standard" rates, are the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; Peoria & Rock Island, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads. Their passenger tariff is fixed at 3½ cents per mile.

The fifth group, or those which are placed at 15 per cent above the "standard" rates, are: The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield; Chicago & Iowa; Hannibal & Naples; Peoria, Lincoln & Decatur; St. Louis & Southeastern; Springfield & Illinois; Southeastern, and the Cairo & Vincennes, and all other organized roads in the State. Their passenger tariff is fixed at 4 cents per mile.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

go to Quincy to-night, to examine into complaints of extortion and discrimination which have been made against the railroads which centre in that city. During the week they will visit the following points on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to investigate charges, &c.: Camp Point, Macomb, Bushnell, Avon, and Galesburg.

LICENSED AND ORGANIZED.

License was issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the Farmers' Trading Company, of Wayne County, capital $50,000. The Star Mill Company, of DuQuoin, received a certificate of organization; capital $6,000.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Joseph Arch states that he has been detained in Canada, and will have to defer his tour through the United States until next spring and summer. He sails for England shortly.

FOREIGN.

Further Testimony in the Bazaine Trial.

The Political Outlook in France Growing Excited.

The Cartagena Insurgents Demoralized.

Arrest of Catholic Priests in Russia.

The Roman Jesuit Establishments to Be Broken Up Nov. 2.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—In the Bazaine trial, to-day, the prosecution announced that it would not call for evidence as to events previous to the 12th of August. The President of the Court, however, at the request of the defense, allowed testimony to be given relative to the battle of Forbach. Gen. Montandon and other Generals of Division acknowledged that Bazaine ordered them to the assistance of Gen. Frossard, and variously explained their failure to carry out his orders. Gen. Frossard testified that Bazaine's orders to the Generals of Division were distinct, and they were responsible for their non-execution.

At the opening of the sitting M. Regnier was called as a witness, but he was not present. It is said that his arrest had been ordered, because he wrote an insulting letter to the Duke d'Aumale, and he has fled to England.

Delegates from the Departments of Dordogne, Cote d'Or, Vaucluse, and Loire et Cher, whom President MacMahon refused to receive, had an interview with M. Thiers to-day.

Frequent meetings of Republican Deputies are held. The machinations of the Royalists are causing great irritation in the Provinces. Republican petitions, although prohibited by the Prefects, are circulating everywhere, and being numerously signed by the most influential citizens.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The elections for municipal officers in several places yesterday generally resulted in Republican successes.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the insurgents at Cartagena are completely demoralized, and their leaders disagreeing among themselves. On the return of the fleet from Valencia, the crews of the Tetuan and Mendez Nunez mutinied, and several of them were killed and wounded before subordination could be restored. The engines of the vessels are in a bad condition, and the Tituan is reported to be leaky and making water fast. An attack upon the forts by the Government fleet was expected to begin yesterday.

The convict soldiery of Intransegentas also revolted, and demanded payment and supplies of clothing.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Intransigente vessels obtained 20,000,000 reals by plundering the merchantmen of Valencia.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—A telegram from Spain announces that the Government is getting steam transports ready to carry 5,000 more troops to Cuba before the 30th of November.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The *Baltic Gazette* says: "The Russian Government has been obliged to order arrests among the Roman Catholic clergy in the Diocese of Chelm. A vast politico-religious conspiracy has been discovered among the clergy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASGOW, Oct. 27.—There are no tidings of the steamship Ismalia, now nearly a month out from New York. Those who are immediately interested fear that the vessel is lost.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In the trial of the Tichborne claimant the examination of witnesses for the defense closed to-day, and the court adjourned until Wednesday, when the hearing of testimony in rebuttal will begin.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sir Garret Wolseley has arrived at Cape Coast Castle.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Oct. 27.—The forces of the State of Coahuila have occupied Saltillo. Since the defeat of Gen. Zepheda, the deposed Governor, who has gone to Piedras Negras with about sixty followers, and business in the State of Coahuila is generally suspended, awaiting a solution of their local difficulties.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 27.—The Jesuits will quit their establishments in Rome Nov. 2, and nearly all will go to private houses. The General of the Society proceeds to Belgium.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—On Tuesday the storm centre will continue to move east and northeastward beyond our stations. For New England, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds, possibly with rain, clearing away during the day. For the Middle States, westerly winds and clear or clearing weather, followed by cloudy weather Tuesday night. For the Lake region, westerly winds, veering to northwest, with clear weather for a short time. For the Northwest and Southwest, increasing northerly winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy and clearing weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.28	22	N. W., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.02	38	N. W., brisk.	.....	Threat'ing.
Cheyenne	30.15	37	W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	29.71	40	N. W., fresh.	.30	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.78	44	S. E., gentle.	.14	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.70	33	W., fresh.	.02	Cloudy.
Denver	30.25	36	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.96	27	N. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.73	38	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.90	30	N. W., brisk.	.....	Clearing.
Escanaba	29.57	36	W., fresh.	.....	Light snow.
Keokuk	29.94	30	W., brisk.	.01	Hea'y snow
La Crosse	29.90	26	N., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Leavenw'th	30.28	26	N., brisk.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.66	31	N., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.95	31	N., brisk.	.32	Light snow.
Omaha	30.26	25	N. W., brisk.	.02	Clear.
St. Paul	29.97	25	N., brisk.	.05	Fair.
Toledo	29.71	38	S., fresh.	.....	Light snow.
Yankton	30.40	22	N. W., brisk.	.....	Fair.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 27.—A driving snow-storm, the first of the season, has been prevailing here all day. The weather is now turning colder, and the snow is becoming sleet. Owing to the wet condition of the ground, the snow has melted as fast as it fell.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 27.—It has been snowing here nearly all day to-day. This is the first snow of the season in this section of country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 27.—It is snowing here, and a severe storm is threatened. The mercury stands at 30 degrees above.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 27.—The first snow of the season fell to-day at this point.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 27.—A brisk fall of snow commenced here this morning, and is still in progress. The wind is from the west.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 27.—A light snow is falling here to-day.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—It commenced raining this morning, has continued all day, and to-night with a strong easterly wind.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Arrived, Wyoming, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Steamships Lady Lycett and Silesia, from New York; Scandinavian, from Montreal, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.—Arrived — Steamship Baltic, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 27.—Arrived—Steamship Bremen, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Arrived—Steamer Morro Castle, from Havana.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Enormous Realized Wealth of the Country.

Forty Thousand Miles of Railway, Costing Twice as Much as the American Railroad-System.

British Capitalists Creditors of the World to the Extent of $8,000,000,000!

The Value of the Property of Great Britain and Ireland Estimated at $50,000,000,000!

Coal and Iron the Secret of This Astonishing Prosperity.

Fearfully Unequal Distribution of These Riches---A Million of Absolute Paupers in England.

Everything Reduced to a System--No Loafers or Dead-Beats--Everybody Must Work, or Go to Jail or the Poor-House.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1873.

The enormous realized wealth of Great Britain forces itself on the observation of the traveler every step of his journey through the island. The country is as beautiful as a park. It is a palace and a garden. It is thickly studded with great cities. London, with its 3,500,000 souls, is the sun of a solar system of cities revolving like planets and satellites around it. Solidity and stability characterize everything. Take, for example,

THE RAILWAYS.

They are built with a care and perfection never seen in America. They are constructed regardless of expense. The grade or direction conforms very little to the face of the country. The lines are straight, turning neither to the right nor left hand to avoid natural obstructions. If low hills are met, they are cut through; if valleys, they are filled up; if high hills, they are tunneled; if rivers interpose, they are arched over with stone bridges; or, if the spring is too long for a stone arch, they are spanned with iron. Embankments or deep cuts are either lined up with stone walls or smoothly sodded, so the naked earth is rarely seen. All public highways are either carried over the tracks on stone or brick viaducts, approached by easy grades; or are crossed by the railway on an iron or stone bridge. The railway never crosses a public road on the same grade or level.

In passing into or through cities, the railway-track nearly always runs on a

"HIGH LEVEL."

The roadway usually consists of a series of brick or stone arches, elevated about 20 feet above the surface of the ground, and under the arches the traffic on the street passes without danger or impediment. The trains are thereby enabled to run into depots and through cities as fast as the companies please to run them. On the express trains I have dashed through cities and towns, or rather over them, at the speed of 40 to 50 miles per hour, looking down on the house-tops of the long rows of tile-covered brick cottages, and taking in the whole place at a glance from a sort of bird's-eye view. The railway-lines have all double

OR QUADRUPLE TRACKS

(except the merely local roads or short-feeders). Steel rails are laid on the principal lines, and all the lines are getting them as fast as steel can be manufactured. I was told that experience proves steel to be more than ten times as durable as iron. Some railroad-men declared that a good steel rail would outlast twenty relays of iron.

The traveler is impressed with the enormous magnitude of the railway-traffic of Great Britain, by meeting twenty trains an hour flying past him; rarely longer than five or ten minutes intervene between trains. And every half-hour or so he crosses some railway-line, and sees trains sweeping through the country in almost every direction. The tracks of different railways, so far as I observed, never cross each other

ON THE SAME LEVEL;

one always "viaducts" over the other, approaching it on a high embankment or series of arches.

The length of the lines in the United Kingdom at this time is about 17,000 miles, of which there are 14,000 in England. These lines have cost $2,800,000,000 gold, or $165,000 per mile. But bear in mind that nearly all the British railroads have double and quadruple tracks. If measured by single tracks, as in America, they must considerably exceed 40,000 miles in length. If the cost of the British railways is estimated by the actual amount of labor expended in their construction, and in the manufacture of the rolling stock, I do not think I would be far wrong in stating that they

COST DOUBLE AS MUCH

as all the railroads in the United States. This may strike the readers of THE TRIBUNE as a wild statement; but let us consider the facts. There are 67,000 miles of railway lines in the United States, nearly all single tracks, nominally costing $3,000,000,000. But $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of this same consists of "watered stock" and discount on bonds. Most of the bonds were sold for less than 85 per cent, many of them for less than 85 per cent, and some as low as 50. Then, all the railway constructed since 1861 has been built with depreciated currency, worth, on an average, about 75 to 80 cents on the dollar. Deduct $1,000,000 for "water" in the stocks and discount on the sale of bonds, and say $300,000,000 for discount on currency since 1861, and there remains only $1,700,000,000 as

THE ACTUAL COST

of all the existing railroads, with their equipments, in the United States. There should be deducted from this sum, say $50,000,000, paid for right of way, and from the cost of the British roads $50,000,000 for right of way. Now, bear in mind that a dollar here, in cost of construction, represents at least 40 per cent more than in the States; by which I mean that 60 cents in this country, did purchase as much iron, machinery, or labor, as 100 cents did in the United States, in the construction and equipment of the two systems of railway, reckoning money as if coin value in both countries.

The money to build these British roads was every dollar furnished by the

CAPITALISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

There was no "aid" voted by towns, cities, counties, or State. No municipal corporation subscribed a cent. In that respect they all followed the judicious example of Chicago! The people of Great Britain have been no longer engaged in building their railways than have the people of the United States. Their roads are all paid for and owned at home; while, with the railroads in the United States, costing, in actual hard cash, but little more than half as much as the British roads, and, in hard labor, much less than half, a very large part of the money for their construction was loaned by the British and German capitalists. Fully a quarter of the actual expenditure was advanced by the British in exchange for bonds and stocks of one kind or another. Within twenty years they have constructed over 6,000 miles of railway in the Indies, at a cost of $500,000,000. They have provided the money also for the construction of all the railroads of Canada and the other British-Colonies, and more than half the money for the construction of the railways in Russia. The money for those in Spain and Italy, in chief part, came from England; and,

IN EVERY OTHER COUNTRY,

where railroads have been built, except in France and Germany, Belgium and Holland, British capital has been freely used; and, where money has not been subscribed, iron rails have been exchanged for mortgage-bonds, or "debentures" as they are here called.

I have dwelt thus long on railways to give some faint conception of the incalculable wealth of the capitalists of this island. But is shown in another direction, and that is in the amount of

NATIONAL LANDS

held by them. To begin with: the whole national debt of Great Britain, amounting to $3,700,000,000, is held by her own capitalists; and, in addition thereto, all British municipal debts, estimated at $500,000,000. It is stated on good authority that the bonds of other nations of the world, including those of political and municipal subdivisions of other countries, owned in Great Britain, fully equal the total of the British debt, or, say, $4,200,000,000. It is stated that the debts of all kinds due the capitalists of Great Britain by the nations of the East yield £100,000,000 per annum, or $500,000,000. At a general average of 6 to 7 per cent, this amount of interest would indicate a principal of

EIGHT THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

or nearly four times the present national debt of the United States.

To lend all this money, it must first have been earned and saved, and every penny of it has been loaned since the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, but the greater part of it during the last twenty years. The construction of the gigantic system of railways at home, and the immense aid given for their construction all over the world, in addition to the billions of money loaned to all other nations, States, and cities, represent but

THE SMALLER PART

of British accumulated wealth. Consider the cost or value of the buildings in Great Britain, beginning with the 600,000 in this city alone, every one built of brick, stone, or iron, and covered with tile or slate. Consider the value of the manufactories and machinery of all kinds; of the stores filled with goods; of the shipping of every description, most of them of iron, and thousands of them iron steamers, plying all round these islands and to all the ports of the earth,—in short, swarming wherever there is salt-water enough to float them. To all these must be added the farm-improvements and implements, live-stock, vehicles of every description, churches, and public buildings, war-like materials, including the navy. I had almost forgotten the value of hundreds of thousands of miles of paved country roads, and city streets, with their river bridges of stone or iron. I have seen no roads in Great Britain or Ireland that were not stone-paved. I have still omitted the hundred millions of gold and silver coins in bank or circulation, and the hundreds of millions of the precious metals in the form of plate, jewelry, and ornaments. Nor have I included in the inventory the multitude of libraries, some of them containing a million of volumes; the numerous museums of art and natural objects; the galleries of paintings, and collections of sculpture, ancient and modern. To sum it all up in a short sentence, the estimated value of the property of the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland is put down at ten billions of pounds, or

FIFTY THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Forty per cent of this almost incomprehensible sum is the value of the real estate, and 60 per cent that of the improvements thereon, and the personal property, moneys, and credits. I have included Ireland in the estimate of the aggregate of wealth; but, while she contains rather more than one-sixth of the total population, she represents less than one-twentieth part of the total wealth.

THE POVERTY OF IRELAND

is in sad and fearful contrast with the wealth of England; but, while as poor as Job in his afflictions, she has contributed largely to the opulence of her big brother, by the payment of an annual rent of $100,000,000 per annum to the absentee English Lords who own her soil, which money is spent or invested in England.

The secret of England's astonishing prosperity and wealth is found in two words,—the products of nature:

COAL AND IRON,

constituting motive power and strength. The one built up all the manufactures; the other furnished the frame-work, the muscle, so to speak, of British prosperity. Without these, she would be scarcely a second-class nation in influence or wealth, and contain hardly half her present population. Add to the coal and iron a mild and salubrious climate; a fertile soil; an insular position, safe from foreign invasion; a law-abiding, moral, industrious, enterprising race; and the causes of her prodigious riches and national development are accounted for.

Notwithstanding the enormous, unprecedented riches of Great Britain, the distribution of the wealth is fearfully far from general or equal. There are now

ONE MILLION

of poor-house paupers in England, whose condition is depicted by Dickens. They literally enough constitute the "under-crust" of English society. The "upper-crust" number, perhaps, 100,000 families, or half as many persons as the paupers. One-third of these are born nobles, and own all the land; the other two-thirds were generally born rich, and own most of the residue of the property, in the form of buildings, improvements, ships and railroads, stocks and bonds, goods and chattels, moneys and credits of all kinds. Between those extremes of absolute destitution and overgorged affluence come the

GREAT TOILING MILLIONS,

who produced all the wealth and development. They live, as a whole, comfortably; but they have little or no accumulations, but, while self-supporting, subsist from hand to mouth as artisans, or on the product of each year's crops as farmers. They own no land, and few have a house they can call their own. They are all tenants, and the greater part laborers, depending on their weekly wages for means of existence. The tenant-farmers number 500,000 families, who, by almost starving 1,000,000 of hirelings manage to pay their enormous rents and save a little money.

Thus, Great Britain is a

LAND OF EXTREMES

in everything. The British nation are the most industrious, frugal, enterprising, sagacious, pugnacious people on the face of the earth. They have the richest men in the world, and the largest number of paupers, and the greatest per cent of landless persons. They are also the most law-abiding, order-loving, respectability-worshiping people of ancient or modern times. What honor is to a Frenchman, respectability is to a Briton. No people save the Chinese are so devoted to pedigree of family, or so tenacious of usage and precedent, form and ceremony.

Everything in this country is brought to a fine point,—

REDUCED TO A SYSTEM.

Nobody is above his business. Every boy and girl is educated or instructed for some profession, trade, or useful employment, except the hereditary nobility; and they are born to rule and enjoy themselves,—to have, as Thackeray calls it, an unending picnic. The words "loafer" and "dead-beat" are not known in the British vocabulary of slang, simply because there is no worthless class here to whom those terms can apply in the American sense. Millions of English boys serve regular apprenticeships to trades of all kinds. How many American-born boys do this?

EVERY ONE HERE MUST WORK,

or go to jail or the poor-house,—work-house it is called,—unless they have honest means of support. Vagrants and beggars are arrested by the police on sight, and shut up from public view. All classes of business are systematized and economized; labor is distributed and subdivided, and each man or woman learns to do any one thing, and, as practice makes perfect, they learn to do that well. The amount of savings in manufacturing and domestic consumption and personal expenses, would astonish a careless, extravagant American.

Take them all in all, the British are

A PECULIAR PEOPLE,

and have made a mighty impress on the human race, and their power and influence are not yet exhausted. J. M.

Gustave Dore.

A marvel of industry and production is Gustave Dore, who does so much that one would imagine he had the power of multiplying himself. He is 43, an Alsacian, a paragon of good-nature, and a delightful companion withal when he is fairly out of harness. His illustrations are so far superior to his paintings that he is seldom thought of as a painter. He has illustrated Rabelais, Sue, Balzac, Montaigne, Dante, Cervantes, Taine, and many others, and bids fair, should he live forty years longer, to illustrate all the famous authors of the past and present. His reputation is world-wide, and he has ten times as many orders as he can fill. He is said to earn from 200,000 to 260,000 francs per annum, and he might augment his income fifty-fold if he only had as many hands as Briareus. Of late years his manner has become almost if not quite mannerism, which, while it may add to the individuality of his sketches, renders them unpleasantly monotonous. In temperament and in semblance Dore is rather German. He looks younger than he is; has a broad face, small eyes, high cheek bones, wears only a mustache, and smokes like a Spaniard.—*Junius Henri Browne, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

What Disraeli Has Done for the Jews.

Conway's London Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Perhaps in the one thing that lay nearest his heart he has achieved a substantial revolution; he has done more than any other man to win for the Jewish race a social and political rank in England equal to that of any other people. The other day this country saw, for the first time in history, one of its highest courts closed for a day because its Chancellor is a Jew, and the day a holy one to his race. Had Disraeli never lived, it is doubtful whether Sir G. Jessel would have been able to give that historic sign.

KANSAS.

The Senatorial Contest Waxing Warm.

Gov. Osborn and James F. Legate Exchange Compliments at a Primary-Meeting.

Ex-Senator Caldwell as a Candidate for the Legislature.

Probable Strength of the Farmers' Movement in Kansas.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 25, 1873.

Gov. Osborn is the most formidable candidate for United States Senator at this writing, and to say that he is working like a beaver on a dam doesn't half express it. He has been in the city for the past eight or ten days, attending closely to all the little ward-caucusing, and deploying his force of workers to the best advantage. Nominations for the Legislature were made in three of the city districts last evening, each of the four wards of the city being entitled to one Representative. Perhaps it is not exactly in good taste for a Governor to desert the Executive Chamber in the Capitol at Topeka in order to manipulate the primaries in Leavenworth; but, if I understand the situation correctly, the Governor's Secretary is fully as able to manage the affairs of State as the Governor himself, while His Excellency's capacities for adjusting the wires at the ward-meetings are unexcelled.

THERE WAS MUSIC

in the Third Ward last night,—the district in which the Governor resides. The rival candidates for the nomination were James F. Legate, of impeachment memory, and S. N. Latta,—the latter for Osborn, the former for anything or anybody to beat Osborn. The Governor was there, and likewise Judge Delahany. More than half the voting population of the district participated in the meeting, and the result was the defeat of Legate by thirty-five votes. Then James F. lost his temper, and charged the Governor with resorting to low and despicable tricks to defeat him. The Governor denied the accusation, and so they quarreled. Legate persistently repeated his declaration that Osborn had talked to him like a "d—d skunk," and "treated him as though he were a dog," and informed the Governor, with emphatic profanity, that he would make it

UNCOMFORTABLY HOT

for His Excellency on the outside, if he couldn't get inside. Legate promised faithfully to see to it that Osborn shouldn't be elected United State Senator, and that the Osborn nominee shouldn't be elected to the Legislature. The disputants separated without using their muscle to decide the point in dispute. Legate went to the *Commercial* office, and "rushed into print," over his own signature, after this fashion:

> The Governor of the State has resorted to personal abuse of me, fit only for the most groveling of men in the most degraded places. A United States Judge who stands impeached by the House of Representatives for drunkenness begged, plead, and threatened for votes to nominate Mr. Latta to aid his son-in-law to become United States Senator, that his own head might be saved.

It remains to be seen if Osborn can't get up something on Legate worse than the paragraph from Legate's card just quoted.

Last night

COL. D. R. ANTHONY,

of the *Times*, was nominated for candidate for the Legislature without opposition. One year ago, Osborn and Anthony were most bitter opponents. The Colonel is now regarded as an Osborn man, and I suspect the cessation of the fight on his part was made on the assurance that he would receive the support of the Osborn delegates, should the Governor fail to muster force enough to send himself to the Senate. This union must certainly result to Osborn's political advantage, but I cannot see wherein Anthony will run. Anthony always takes a hand in a political fight. He wages the most aggressive warfare, and makes enemies of the most bitter kind. He has an unlimited resource of energy, a goodly share of personal independence, and more than the average ability of Congressmen.

GOV. OSBORN

gains many of his supporters on the score of good fellowship. He is a merry man within the "limits of becoming mirth," and sometimes without the limits he gets merry. Withal, he is thorough-going, good-hearted fellow, without that personal conceit which has rendered some of our public men insufferable. He does not possess the scholarly attainments, the polish or fluency of Mr. Ingalls, and neither does he claim to possess them. He makes no pretension of statesmanlike ability, but simply avers that he will endeavor, if elected to the United States Senate, to discharge his duty in a plain and practical manner, and render his State some service in the rough.

It has just transpired that

MR. ALEXANDER CALDWELL,

the veritable Caldwell who created so much noise in Congress last session, intends to become a candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth Ward. Mr. Caldwell is a queer compound of humanity. If he ever felt the slightest tinge of humiliation over the unmerciful exposure of last winter, he has concealed it from his most intimate acquaintance. Most likely, Caldwell regards the whole affair in the Senate as an unfortunate business-venture, and accepted it as he would accept the failure of a railroad-enterprise. He said yesterday that his only object in running for the Legislature was to get an indorsement from his neighbors. I believe he will be defeated by

THOMAS P. FENLON,

who will be the Democratic candidate. Fenlon deserves to be classed as the leader of the Kansas Democracy, for he led about all the Democrats in the Legislature of 1871 to the support of Caldwell, and now expects to go the Legislature again, and lead all his party-representatives to the support of his Republican law partner, the Hon. E. Stillings, for the same place in the United States Senate. Hitherto the Democratic party of Kansas has been a select body of men, with the preogative of selling out to Republican candidates, without further answer to the people than that they had no interest in Senatorial elections anyhow, and between Republicans there was no choice. The Grange, be it said, has changed the aspect, and the opposition to Republican nominees will hereafter have at least the merit of honesty. Fenlon is one of the brightest young men in the State, uniting the "gift of gab" with a high estimate of his own qualifications. He has gained what we call in Kansas a "brilliant reputation," and really has the mental force to sustain it.

Very little is said about the

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR

to serve until the Legislature selects. It is asserted, by those who ought to know something of the Governor's doings, that Capt. Henry King, of Topeka, was offered the place, but declined, preferring, for pecuniary reasons, to hold the Topeka Post-Office during the remainder of President Grant's Administration. Some of the State papers have been earnestly recommending Gen. D. W. Wilder, State Auditor, to the consideration of the Governor; but the Auditor unhesitatingly avers that he doesn't want the place. Gen. Wilder is one of the best editors, as well as one of the best Auditors, Kansas ever had, and would, without doubt, make one of the best Senators. He will have many of the same sort of friends in the next Legislature that Mr. Ingalls had in the last, consisting of men elected without other pledges than those requiring them to vote for a Republican of recognized ability and fitness. As a candidate he would acquire strength from many sources, because of his known accomplishments, and a general good-feeling which is manifested for him.

The sweeping and unexpected results from the organization of Iowa farmers has encouraged

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS OF KANSAS

in their fight. In many counties the farmers have made nominations, and, in some instances, the tickets have been made up with rare judgment, and must certainly succeed. The failure of the movement in Leavenworth County was due to an ill-advised admission to the Farmers' Convention of forty delegates from the Labor-Unions of Leavenworth City. The meeting to select the city delegates was managed by politicians, hence the presence among the farmers of a body of men pledged, or expected, to advance the interest of certain candidates of the city. When the failure of the Farmers' Convention was made known, the Republican papers of the State, with few exceptions,

HEARTILY REJOICED.

They relished it exceedingly, and predicted that the disaster attending the movement in the most populous county of the State would deter farmers in other localities from meddling in politics. Two or three days thereafter, the meddlesome farmers of Atchison County met, and put in nomination a ticket embracing the names of the best men in that county. The farmers are gradually coming to the belief that the Republican party of Kansas is not in sympathy with the task which the agricultural classes have engaged to perform.

Regarding the

PROBABLE STRENGTH

of the Farmers' Movement in Kansas, there is no way now of definitely estimating it, but I think fully one-half the members of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature will be chosen from the ranks of organizations pledged to the protection of the industrial classes from the abuses and encroachments of monopolies; but the majority of such members will act with Republicans on party questions, if not driven away by the party-lash.

LONG RANGE.

LAKE-SHORE AND UNION TRUST.

Startling Allegations, and Emphatic Denials of Them.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 24.

Ever since it was known that the Union Trust Company had loaned $1,785,000 of its funds to the Lake Shore Railroad Company, which the latter either could not or would not pay, there have been rumors of frauds and complications of various kinds. It was alleged that the stocks with Grinnell & Co. were originally bought for the account of Clark, Schell & Bankers, and that the margin was from securities of the Union Trust Company and the Lake Shore Railroad Company; that when the panic came it was the intention to transfer these accounts to the Lake Shore Railroad Company as far as practicable, and allege that the speculation was for its account, as the survivors of the triumvirate were members of the Lake Shore Executive Committee. Such an action would throw the loss upon the railroad and not upon the persons responsible. These rumors are given as the drift of current discussion on "the street," and are not vouched for by the *Tribune*.

Another statement recently published, to the effect that $2,250,000 of Lake Shore bonds were stolen from the safe of the Union Trust Company by the late Secretary Carlton, or taken out by other persons and used for purposes of speculation, and that the Lake Shore Company proposed to contest its debt of $1,750,000 to the Trust Company because the latter held these bonds, was the subject of investigation yesterday by a *Tribune* reporter. James S. Banker, Treasurer of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, said, very emphatically, that he had never heard the statement before, and that it was false in every particular.

G. G. Williams said the bonds had been transferred to George B. Grinnell & Co., and were now doubtless in the possession of various persons to whom that firm may have transferred them in the course of business. The proceeding in the transfer to Grinnell & Co. had been perfectly straight on the part of the Union Trust Company. The bonds had neither been stolen nor used as collateral by unauthorized persons. As to the statement that the Lake Shore Company had questioned its liability for the $1,750,000 due the Trust Company, he had heard no intimation of that character.

E. B. Wesley, Receiver of the Union Trust Company, said the bonds were transferred to George B. Grinnell & Co., and had been receipted for by them, and the Trust Company was in possession of the receipts. The transfers were made regularly by the authority of the Treasurer of the Lake Shore Company. He believed the transfer of some of the bonds standing in the name of Grinnell and Co. had been stopped recently by order of the Lake Shore Company, but he could not say what reason there might be for the proceeding. It might be in pursuance of restrictions imposed by the injunction, or there might be other reasons. The Union Trust Company was not in debt to the Lake Shore, nor had any question of liability for $1,750,000 been raised at all, to his knowledge, by the latter Company.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 25.

Rumor charged, in addition to what has already been published, that the $2,250,000 of Lake Shore bonds were transferred by the Executive Committee of the road, consisting of Horace of Clark, James H. Banker, and Augustus Schell, to Grinnell & Co. as margin in their gigantic manipulation of the stock market; that the operations originally promised success, but when the panic came they lost the margin and more beside; that the Lake Shore Company never received any compensation for these bonds; and, further, that a heavy defalcation by officers of the Company had been discovered, and its finances were in a precarious condition. These rumors, doubted at first, gained credence when taken in connection with the formal transfer of $700,000 or more of property, by James H. Banker, to Commodore Vanderbilt. Owing to these rumors and to heavy sales of stock, there was a very marked decline in Lake Shore, the price dropping from 65 at the opening to 61, amid considerable excitement and apprehension. Later, however, it reacted to 65. Efforts to obtain official information were not very successful, owing to the reticence of nearly all the officials and the brusqueness of some of them. Commodore Vanderbilt, when questioned, said that he knew nothing about the Lake Shore transactions during the illness of Mr. Clark. The transfer of property by Mr. Banker was not to make good the loss of any bonds by the Lake Shore Company. Further than this he could say nothing.

Mr. Schell was very reticent, saying that he did not purpose to answer newspaper attacks upon him. He would only say that the bonds were properly issued and properly applied, and that all transactions in regard to them were perfectly satisfactory to the managers of the Lake Shore Company.

Mr. Grinnell, of George Bird Grinnell & Co., said that the bonds in question were transferred to the firm by Messrs. Clark, Schell, and Banker, the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore Company, as collateral for purchases of Lake Shore stock. Whether these purchases were made for private interests or for the benefit of the Company he was unable to say, but he supposed the latter to be the object.

E. C. Worcester, Acting Treasurer of the Lake Shore Railroad and Secretary of the New York Central Railroad Company, said that he had been acting as Treasurer since the departure of James H. Banker, the actual Treasurer, for Europe, about a year or more ago, on business for the Vanderbilt roads. When Mr. Banker returned he had an accumulation of other business to attend to, and latterly there were even greater interests which required attention, so that he had been unable to attend to the details of the office. Mr. Worcester had therefore continued to perform the duties. Speaking from knowledge, therefore, Mr. Worcester said that there was no truth in the statements of the embezzlement of $2,250,000 of bonds. These bonds had been regularly paid for and the receipts turned into the treasury of the Lake Shore Company, and the transaction regularly closed long since. Their transfer had been stopped simply because of the peculiarly delicate nature of affairs when the Company was served with the notice in the Grinnell bankruptcy case. A question had arisen as to the legality of the transfer when such proceedings were pending, and the Company had decided to await a judicial construction of the matter, which would be had to-day, as the case had been set down for argument in the morning. As to the defalcation in the treasury of the Lake Shore Company, if current rumors were to be believed, there was very little money in the treasury. There had been no embezzlement or defalcation. Fortunately or unfortunately, as the case might be, the Lake Shore Company had entered upon a series of improvements designed to benefit the road, and this for the time had required their available cash. It was for this purpose that the loan from the Union Trust Company had been obtained. This loan would have been met in time from the earnings of the road, which were ample. Some misapprehension existed as to the precise character of the negotiations in regard to the loan of $1,750,000. An impression appeared to prevail that Commodore Vanderbilt had assumed the obligation because the Lake Shore Railroad was unable to meet it. This was not the case. The Lake Shore Railroad could very well pay it, and would do so in the regular course of business, but of course the ready money was not obtainable immediately. Commodore Vanderbilt, however, desired to see the Trust Company resume business, and proposed to facilitate its resumption. He, therefore, had made the arrangements noted elsewhere.

With respect to Commodore Vanderbilt's position in the matter of the Lake Shore loan and stock jobbing accounts on the books of Grinnell & Co., various statements are made. One story is, that when Commodore Vanderbilt accepted the Presidency of Lake Shore, made vacant by the death of Horace F. Clark, he discovered that a large amount of money had been appropriated for the purchase of Lake Shore stock and for the account of the Company. He asked what that was for, and when told, expressed his disapproval and insisted that the Clark estate and Messrs. Schell and Banker should assume the load themselves, which they were obliged to do. Another story relating to the Lake Shore loan was to the effect that the Commodore said that he had not incurred that obligation, but he would settle it in his own way. He proposed to give, not the cash, but his notes, secured by Harlem at 90, at three, six, and nine months, and declared that he would save that amount of money out of the earnings of the Lake Shore Company during the next year. He insisted, however, that he should be secured for advances made in stock speculations, on behalf of James H. Banker, his son-in-law. It was for this purpose that James H. Banker made the transfer so freely commented upon on the street. It is also understood that Augustus Schell and the Clark estate will also make like assignments in order to protect Commodore Vanderbilt. This secured, it is understood that Commodore Vanderbilt will stand between the Lake Shore stockholders and loss.

After a vast amount of discussion, the Committee of the Union Trust Company appointed to consider measures leading to the resumption of business, separated yesterday, advising the Receiver of the Company to accept the terms proposed by Commodore Vanderbilt in the matter of the Lake Shore loan. Receiver Wesley, who was applied to for information concerning the details, refused to impart it; but it is officially known that Commodore Vanderbilt declined to vary his original proposition, namely, to give his notes for the $1,750,000, payable in three, six and nine months, secured by Harlem Railroad stock at 90. The Trustees of the Trust Company have been obliged to accept the offer, and it is understood that the receiver will apply to the Court to-day for permission to sell the notes, bids having already been made for them. It is expected that with the proceeds from the sale of these notes, and an additional sum which the stockholders will subscribe, the Trust Company will resume business about the 1st inst., with an increased capital of $1,000,000. The outstanding indebtedness will be liquidated as rapidly as possible, and an early announcement of the resumption of business will be made.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the number of your journal issued yesterday, there appeared a somewhat extensive critique of the Rev. Father Theband's work on "The Irish Race." The language of your reviewer, although, as a whole, moderate, on one point trenched upon a theme too often dealt with by American writers, who, as citizens of a free country, ought to be more impartial: I allude to the subject of what the world now recognizes as "Fenianism." THE TRIBUNE writer, while commenting on this probable effect of Father Theband's book, in referring to the Reverend gentleman's scathing denunciation of English rule in Ireland, remarks:

> It must tend to keep up the most bitter hatred of all Irishmen to everything English. In so far as it does that, its influence is to be condemned, for it can do no good, and, as illustrated in Fenian movements, it furnishes the means to knaves and charlatans to live and fatten upon the hard earnings of their more ignorant countrymen.

What would your writer have, Mr. Editor? Must the Irish people perforce, and against all nature, love the English for the cruelty practiced by British governors toward their native land? As well bid the Pole kiss the hand of the Russian in gratitude for a partitioned country and a fettered people. If your writer means individual hatred as between an Englishman and an Irishman,—socially considered,—then, I grant you, such hatred would be childish and uncharitable. As Charles Bradlaugh recently observed, neither the English nor the Irish are responsible for the accident of their birth and blood. But,—nationally speaking,—in the contest between Ireland and England, the Irishman is a poor-spirited creature indeed who would not, if need be, fire into the bosom of his best English friend, in defense of his country's rights,—on a fair field,—if ever the prolonged quarrel should end, by some providential chance, in an appeal to arms. This, of course, with the understanding that the English friend aforesaid shouldered his rifle to uphold British domination in Ireland. And, Mr. Editor, in this spirit, no Irishman will think less of any Englishman, socially; nor, I think, will any "gallant Saxon" think meanly of a frank Irish *political* enemy, who manfully states his views on this vexed question.

To use a vulgar, but very expressive term, the Irish, up to 1848, have been too "mealy-mouthed" in expressing their real sentiments toward England. There would be a much better feeling between Saxon and Celt after a good, stand-up fight, no matter which side got thrashed. You, Americans, and the English fought in '76 and in 1812, and you have shaken hands over it; when we, Irishmen, have had our Bunker Hill and Yorktown, we shall feel in much better humor to follow the Christian advice of THE TRIBUNE reviewer, who, I dare say, would have been among the first to pitch the tea overboard in Boston harbor, had he been alive in those eventful times. Of course, you may say that the Irish have no chance for a fair fight with England; but more improbable things have happened before our day.

Why should your writer combine the word "Fenian" with the offensive epithets "knave and charlatan?" Are the national Irish *never* to hear the last of this senseless echo of British spite and intolerance? The "hard earnings" were well spent in frightening—Gladstone, a very good authority, has admitted it—England into lightening the load of slavery on Ireland's back. After all that has been asserted upon the subject, I defy THE TRIBUNE reviewer to maintain his charge, that the Fenian leaders fattened upon "the hard earnings" of the Irish working people. What Fenian leader is rich in America to-day? Besides, the money was not contributed by "the ignorant," but by the most intelligent section of the Irish people in the United States. They were poor, mayhap, but they had the right object in view; and, although most of their chiefs failed in executive ability, neither O'Mahony, nor Stephens, nor Roberts, nor Sweeney, nor O'Neill, nor any Fenian known to fame, used the funds contributed for Irish liberty for personal benefit,—granting that some of the money was injudiciously and extravagantly expended.

This is something that the American people had better learn, and some of the Irish people, too. I am tired of hearing that old song about "servant-girls' wages," started by some anti-Irish partisan, for the purpose of spreading distrust and disgust among the Irish masses at home and abroad.

With all the errors—in policy, not in principle—of Fenianism, I maintain that it did, indirectly, more good for Ireland than all the balmy words and honeyed sentiments of the milk-and-water philanthropists and rose-water revolutionists, who, since O'Connell's time, have been treating of the Irish question as if the Irish people were creatures without a heart to feel a throb, or an arm to strike a blow, for liberty.

The recent beautiful letter of Mayor Medill, dated from Glasgow, and published in THE TRIBUNE, shows what cause Irishmen have to cultivate a love for the British, especially in the Imperial form.

I am sorry to trespass so far upon your patience, but no Irishman should shirk his duty for the sake of being considered too much Americanized to resent an injustice to the friends of Irish liberty. JOHN F. FINERTY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1873.

A Woman-Preacher in London.

London Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

Speaking of women reminds me to say that on last Sunday evening Miss Frances Power Cobbe made her first appearance in a London pulpit. Miss Cobbe must be known to most of your readers as the author of various works of high excellence, the most important being her "Theory of Intuitive Morals." That work was much admired by Theodore Parker, and it led to a correspondence between the famous Boston preacher and Miss Cobbe, who afterward edited Parker's works in this country. Miss Cobbe belonged to an Irish family of high position, and she is perhaps the first lady in this country of high position and literary ability who ever took her place outside the pale of the Christian religion. Calling herself a simple Theist, Miss Cobbe made a deep impression on the religious world, and for a time was regarded as in the vanguard of heresy. But the rapid march of her followers has gone past her, and she had to seek her allies in the rationalistic school of which James Martineau is chief. Up to to the period when Mr. Martineau was compelled by ill-health to resign his pulpit, Miss Cobbe was a regular attendant on his eloquent ministrations, and she may now be regarded as at the head of the "Conservative Theists." The pulpit in which she appeared last Sunday was that of a small Unitarian mission in one of the poorest parts of London—Clerkenwell—and her sermon was directed to the ignorant of that region, whom she aimed to persuade that the Supreme Being is not the Policeman of the Universe, which they may have believed him to be, but a God of Love. Miss Cobbe was listened to with interest, but her many friends present had to conclude that she is hardly likely to do so much good in the pulpit as she exerts through the sparkling editorials which she writes daily in the *Echo*.

THE COURTS.

General Adjournment of the Courts, Yesterday.

Suit for a Stolen Deed---Damages for False Imprisonment.

Action for an Infringement of a Patent Ear-Muff---Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Owing to the Bar meeting to adopt resolutions on the death of the late Mr. Fuller, all but the Criminal Court adjourned immediately on opening yesterday morning. The United States Circuit Court, also, on motion of Mr. Paddock, adjourned until this morning. Judge Williams, who is holding the Circuit Court, felt compelled to hold court on account of the very heavy press of business, but adjourned immediately on hearing of the death of Judge Porter. The Superior Court, of which he was a Judge, will not hold any further session this term. A meeting of the bar on his death will be held this morning in the Council Chamber, at 10.30 o'clock.

SUIT FOR A STOLEN DEED.

Ezra B. Lincoln filed a bill, yesterday, in the Superior Court, against Emily A. Miltimore, George W. Miltimore, and Franklin R. Woodruff, to declare a deed void. Complainant alleges that in March, 1873, he owned the north 40 feet of Lot 7, in Laflin's Subdivision, in the northwest fractional quarter of Sec. 22, 39, 14, subject to an incumbrance of about $13,000. About that time he made a contract, through Franklin R. Woodruff, who represented himself as an agent, to sell to Emily Miltimore the north half of said property, and to sell to Augusta N. Lincoln the south half of the same, for the gross sum of $40,000, $2,000 in cash, $13,000 by the assumption of the incumbrance, and $2,500 in paid-up stock of the "Doty & Miltimore Compound Axle Company," if the same could be sold and converted into cash before the delivery of the deed, which, however, had then no market value, partly owing to litigation of the members among themselves. In expectation of the stock being sold, however, two deeds were prepared, signed, and acknowledged, one for Mrs. Miltimore and one for Augusta A. Lincoln, according to the contract, but they were not delivered, but retained by complainant until the one to Mrs. Miltimore was secretly abstracted and put on record by Woodruff a few days ago. Shortly after the deed was made it was found that the stock could not be sold, and the trade was abandoned. Woodruff has been sick some time in complainant's room, and is thus thought to have gained access to the tin box where the deeds and other papers were kept. Complainant also alleges that he borrowed $1,400 from Woodruff, and as security allowed him to lease the said 40 feet on which are two houses, in his own name, one house renting for $133.33 a month, and the other for $125. Woodruff has already collected $1,178.32. Complainant therefore asks for an account, manifests his willingness to pay the remainder due on the borrowed amount, and also asks that the deed stolen be declared a nullity and no claim on his title, and for a proper person to collect the rents of the houses for the remainder of the year.

SUIT ON A PATENT EAR-MUFF.

William P. Ware and Kate E. Baker filed a bill against Marshall Field, Levi Z. Leiter, Lorenzo G. Woodhouse, Joseph N. Field, Henry Field, and Henry J. Willing, partners as Field, Leiter & Co., for an infringement of a patent. Complainants state that Ware, in 1858, invented a new and useful ear, cheek, and chin-muff, and obtained a patent. In 1872 he obtained an extension for seven years. Defendants, he claims have, however, infringed his rights, by selling a muff called the Isidore ear-muff, which is substantially the same thing, with the exception of a netting being inserted in the centre, to enable a person to hear more distinctly when wearing them. An injunction is asked and decree to restrain the defendants from further using the invention, or any infringement thereof. Samples of the two kinds of ear-muffs accompany the bill as exhibits. The alleged infringements do not have the wire stiffening, nor do they cover the lower part or lobe of the ear. They are marked "Patented May 13, 1873," and no indication is given that the patent is for an improvement.

The case of Farrell against Emery and Tice, which was commenced in the Peoria Circuit Court, was yesterday transferred to the United States Circuit Court for this District.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

An order for examination of Fernando Jones, S. A. Briggs, and George E. Eddy, officers of the Franklin Bank, was entered to take place the 28th day of October. E. A. Otis filed an affidavit as solicitor of David and Fran Woodbury, petitioning creditors, stating that the bank closed its doors about the 20th of September, and become bankrupt, owing large amounts; that the officers are in control of the assets; have made no showing of their condition or any satisfactory exhibit given to the creditors. A certified copy of the order of Judge Farwell staying the proceedings of the Receiver was also filed in the District Court Clerk's office.

In the case of I. Y. Munn and others, the discharges of Warren and John H. Norton were entered and issued.

Davis Zamanski, of the firm of Binstein & Zaminski, filed a petition against A. Oppenstein on two notes of $300 each, on which he has stopped payment for over fourteen days.

DAMAGES ASKED AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Harris Goldberg commenced an action of trespass against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, the Union Star Line, E. A. Cornwell, Reuben Slayton, and A. H. Banyon. Plaintiffs allege that on the fourth day of the present month, the defendants assaulted him and falsely imprisoned him in the jail for seventeen days, whereby he was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Daniel Daley was tried for larceny, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

George Eckelshire, for the larceny of a horse and buggy, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

John King pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was remanded.

John Fairbanks pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given four months in the House of Correction.

James Gahan, a boy about 13 years old, on a charge of larceny, pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended.

John Hallen was tried for assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Hallen has just finished a four years' term.

Immediately on hearing of the death of Judge Porter, the Criminal Court adjourned for the day.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Moses Strauss and John C. Sawyer, partners as H. Strauss & Co., commenced an action in assumpsit against Aaron Despres and M. Levy for $2,000.

An action of trespass for $5,000 was commenced by Martin Flavin against the City of Chicago.

John Sperry commenced a suit in assumpsit against George Kelly for $1,500, also one against Jonathan Smith and Robert B. Appleby for $3,000.

An action of trespass for $3,000 was commenced by Joseph Tripp by Bartholomew Russell.

Morris Mitchell commenced a suit against Louis Timby in trespass for $5,000.

Daniel B. Briggs commenced an action in trespass for $20,000 against Elmer Washburn, William Bulkley, Edward Londergan, Daniel Considine, Augustus H. Banyon, Vernet C. James, and Edmund Miller.

Job W. Angus commenced a suit in assumpsit against the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. James' Church for $10,000.

There will be no call of the calendar in Judge Booth's room to-day.

No call of the calendar will be made by any of the Judges of the Superior Court for the remainder of this term.

Judge Zane, of Springfield, will be here to aid the Judges of the Superior Court next term, and Judge Murphy will probably return during the latter part of the month.

Stephen W. Bason commenced an action against Henry H. Honore for $7,000 damages.

A BRIEF COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council met yesterday evening, the Acting Mayor in the chair. Present, all the Aldermen except Bowen, Pickering, Cullerton, Clowry, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, McGrath, Stout, Lengacher, and Ogden.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for city scales at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-seventh street; remonstrance against laying track on Thirty-first street, from the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill.

ORDER.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report an ordinance for widening the river at Harrison street.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The Board of Public Works submitted the application for an extension of the time for which the Exposition building was allowed to remain on the lake shore. It was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

Ald. Mahr called attention to the death of Judge Porter, and moved the Council, out of respect, to adjourn, which was agreed to.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Amount of Taxes Required for County Purposes, $1,227,365—Adjournment Out of Respect for the Memory of Judge Porter.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Ashton in the chair. The following gentlemen were also present: Bogue, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, and Singer.

A communication received from the County Clerk was read, presenting estimates for town purposes for the coming year.

The estimates were referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, asking that a change be made in the system of lighting, was also received. It pointed out the danger resulting from the use of kerosene, and called for the introduction of the system in use at the Elgin Asylum and the St. Louis Asylum. It was referred.

A communication from Baker Bros., coal dealers, asking for cash, was referred to the appropriate Committee on Finance.

COUNTY TAXES.

The Committee on Finance reported as follows:

> Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration the financial affairs of the county, beg leave to submit the following estimate of the amount required for all county purposes of taxes for the year 1873, being four mills on the dollar valuation, and they therefore recommend the adoption of said estimate and the following resolutions:

Old indebtedness, interest on bonds, etc.	$ 192,0[illegible]
For county purposes	[illegible]
Insane Asylum and Poor-House	[illegible]
Sheriff's department pay-roll	[illegible]
Advertising, salaries, jury fees, etc	[illegible]
Errors, abatements, etc	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	$1,227,3[illegible]

Resolved, That the sum of $192,045 be, and the same is hereby, levied as a tax upon the taxable property, both real and personal, in the County of Cook, for the purpose of paying interest on the indebtedness of the county existing on the 8th day of August, 1870, as set forth in the foregoing estimate, under the head of "Old Indebtedness;" and

Resolved, Further, that the sum of $1,035,320 be, and the same is hereby, levied as a tax upon the taxable property, both real and personal, in the County of Cook, for county purposes, as set forth in the foregoing statement, under the head of "County Purposes," amounting in the aggregate to $1,227,365.

The report was concurred in.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY COLLECTOR.

Following is a statement of J. S. Rumsey of the county tax of 1872:

Debtor.

To amount of county tax of 1872	$1,174,[illegible]
Amount of double payments by different claimants	[illegible]
Total	$1,174,[illegible]

Creditor.

By amount judgment refused on real estate	$ 7,[illegible]
By amount judgment appealed	20,[illegible]
By amount judgment sales enjoined	[illegible]
By amount judgment errors and abatements on real estate	1,[illegible]
By amount judgment forfeited property	20,[illegible]
By amount judgment personal property delinquent	72,[illegible]
By commissions allowed Town Collectors	3,[illegible]
By amount in arrear of J. B. Walsh, Collector of North Chicago	6,[illegible]
Commissions credited to commissions account collected by County Collector	11,[illegible]
Commissions from Town Collector	[illegible]
March 31, paid into County Treasury	346,[illegible]
April 30, paid into County Treasury	102,[illegible]
May 31, paid into County Treasury	12,[illegible]
June 30, paid into County Treasury	67,[illegible]
July 31, paid into County Treasury	105,[illegible]
Aug. 30, paid into County Treasury	136,[illegible]
Sept. 30, paid into County Treasury	67,[illegible]
Oct. 21, paid into County Treasury	177,[illegible]
Total	$1,174,[illegible]

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion, a bill of Messrs. Streeter & Co. for iron work done on the Criminal Court and County Jail was ordered paid.

DEATH OF JUDGE PORTER.

Commissioner Harrison said the announcement had just been made to the Board of the death of a well-known judicial officer (Judge Porter). This Board, out of respect for his memory, ought to adjourn. He offered the following resolution:

> WHEREAS, Information has this moment reached this Board that the Hon. William A. Porter, one of the Judges of the Cook County Superior Court, has been suddenly stricken by death; and
>
> WHEREAS, His high bearing as a gentleman and his honorable deportment as an able and impartial judicial officer have impressed us with profound respect; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That, as a mark of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we do at once adjourn till next Monday.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

LAND-MONOPOLY IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I respectfully request the space for a few lines in reference to a point dwelt upon at some length in the able letter of J. M., in your issue of last Sunday. While his remarks on the consequences of perpetuating a landed aristocracy in England are no less true than forcible, I think he is a little too severe on the subject of title.

Please remember that if William the Conqueror took the English demesnes from the Saxons to give to his followers, he only took that which the Saxons themselves had acquired but two or three centuries previously, and in a much meaner way. William claimed the Saxon lands by the right of conquest, in open and honorable warfare, to say nothing of his right to the throne, under the will of Edward the Confessor; while the Saxons obtained control of the country and its broad acres in a much less reputable manner. They were called in to help the Angles against other enemies, and then basely took advantage of the situation to become masters of the island. I claim, that even though the ancient Britons have the right to complain of the conduct of William and his Norman followers, the Saxons were no more justified in finding fault than is the thief who is robbed of his plunder by a more audacious thief than himself.

Again; it should be remembered that the Saxons, and still more the people who were displaced by them, could not boast in the eleventh century of a civilization very much superior to that of the North American Indians when they were despoiled of their lands on the Atlantic coast not more than two hundred years ago, and of their Western lands in our own day. Though belonging to the Aryan (plowing) race, they did not cultivate the soil to an extent which entitled them to claim individual possession, and hence were not defrauded, as individuals, by the seizure. You will agree with me, also, that they were not then capable of self-government; and only the robber-chiefs could have a personal grievance in the change of masters. Those of the common herd who took no part in the battle would experience no greater hardship in the change of masters than we now experience under a change of Presidents.

The great grievance of England at present is the law of entail and primogeniture, which prevents a division of property and a consequent change in ownership. It is not the fact that this or that man acquired his title from a succession of holders, which originated in a Norman fief—just as good, and much older, than that by which certain lots in the School Section Addition to Chicago are owned under deed from a government that did not own them when the lease under which they are held was passed; which lots are held out of the market as absolutely as any that are leased for a term of years by a descendant of the Norman horde. It would matter little who holds the lands of England now, if the laws were so altered as to permit a change of ownership in the future. Respectfully yours,

NORMAN.

The Vienna Exposition.

The official tables of the attendance at the Vienna Exposition have just been published. From the opening day to the first day of October the number of visitors were:

	Paying.	Non-paying.
May	244,393	180,[illegible]
June	797,133	416,[illegible]
July	771,687	313,[illegible]
August	924,200	354,[illegible]
September	1,009,083	206,[illegible]
	3,736,496	1,[illegible]

SAMUEL W. FULLER.

Meeting of His Brethren of the Chicago Bar.

Eulogistic and Feeling Remarks by Judge Lawrence, Judge Blodgett, E. B. McCagg, Esq., and Others.

Adoption of Suitable Resolutions by the Meeting.

A large and interesting meeting of the Bar, and also many other citizens who sympathized in the occurrence, numbering about 150 or 200, was held in the Council Chamber yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock, on the death of Samuel W. Fuller. On motion of Mr. Goudy, Judge Lawrence was appointed Chairman and Robert T. Lincoln Secretary. Judge Lawrence, on taking the chair, made the following address:

REMARKS OF JUDGE LAWRENCE.

We have assembled, gentlemen, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Bar, held on Saturday last, to pay a tribute of respect and affection to the memory of our departed brother, Samuel W. Fuller. Although it was known to all of us that for years past his life has been a grand struggle with disease, in which his physical endurance seemed to rest solely on his unconquerable will, nevertheless, when the announcement came that the struggle had finally ended and he rested quietly in death, "the twin brother of sleep," the intelligence brought to us all a sentiment of profound sadness. I suppose there was no member of this Bar towards whom there existed among his brethren a stronger feeling of respect and affection. His high intellectual endowments, his scholarly cultivation, his professional learning, and his fine personal virtues were regarded with a just pride, as reflecting dignity and credit upon us all. While the members of our profession are engaged in a contest with each other, the contest in the main is fair and open, and the rivalry that of necessity exists is generous and manly in its spirit. There is a feeling of brotherhood among those who bring to the practice of the law a proper sense of the dignity and the duties of their calling which makes them value the talent and character of its best representatives, as belonging, if not to themselves personally, at least to their common guild. What lawyer does not take pride in the fame of Mansfield and Marshall, or read with enthusiasm of the forensic triumphs of Erskine in our mother country, and Webster in our own? We study their biographies as soldiers study the lives of Frederick or Napoleon. We know we can not search their conscience, but we regard their fame as a family inheritance.

I would not be guilty of such indiscriminate eulogy as to claim that our departed brother ranked with the lawyers I have named. Such men do not appear in every generation, and I know of none living who would claim to be their peers. But it is still true that he whose death we mourn to-day was a man whose personal character and professional worth were so high that he was an honor to the Bar of this State when living, and, in his death, we have lost a brother in whom we all felt a just pride, and whose example and influence were always in behalf of what is noble, true, and good.

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Fuller was chiefly during the period that I occupied a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court. During that time I heard him argue many cases, and I think no lawyer appeared before that tribunal who seemed to be under a higher sense of what was due to his client, to opposing counsel, to the Court, and to the law. I have often been struck by the clearness and ease with which his full intellect seemed to do its work, and reminded of what Webster said of Samuel Dexter: "His very statement was argument, his inference seemed demonstration." Independently of his talent and legal learning, there was a trait in the professional character of our deceased brother entitled to special mention. I refer to his fine courtesy to opposing counsel and to the Court. There was in this a certain formality and precision which seemed to belong rather to the manners of past generations than to the bluff heartiness of Western life; but it was the natural demeanor of a man who found much of his companionship in books, and who, in his intercourse with the living, had always before him a high ideal, combining a just respect for himself with a just respect for others. He seemed to have constantly present that sense of truth and right, of honor and courtesy, which he considered the essential foundation of the character of a gentleman. I suppose no one ever heard him utter an ignoble sentiment, and I know he never did an ignoble act.

There was another quality for which he was to be especially admired,—his quick sympathy and kindness toward the younger members of our profession. He had gone through the same early trials and struggles that most of us have encountered, and he had not forgotten them. They left his heart full of living sympathy toward those who had the battle yet to fight and the victory yet to win. I think this not uncommon among successful lawyers, but he possessed this merit in an unusual degree, and I have no doubt there are many of the profession in this city who feel themselves forever indebted to Mr. Fuller for words of kindly cheer, spoken in their hours of discouragement and gloom.

But he has gone. He has preceded us by a brief period upon a journey where we shall soon follow. We dare not enter within the sacred precincts of that domestic circle, where his decease has left a grief too deep for utterance, but we may tender our respectful sympathies. We mourn his death as a loss to the State of one of its best citizens, and to our profession of one of its most honored members. We bid him farewell with hearts full of sadness, but with a trust that his pure spirit has found a happier home.

At the request of the committee appointed on Saturday, I willingly consented to preside at this meeting, and to give some explanation of my own sentiments in regard to our deceased brother. There are those here who knew him much more intimately, and they will give a better sketch of his career and character, and a better expression of the loss our profession has sustained.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

A motion was then made that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to present resolutions. Judge Lawrence thereupon appointed B. F. Ayer, Judge Blodgett, Judge Farwell, Wirt Dexter and Charles Hitchcock.

While the Committee were absent drawing up the resolutions Mr. E. B. McCagg, the partner of Mr. Fuller, gave a very interesting biographical sketch, of which the following is an abstract:

REMARKS OF MR. M'CAGG.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MY BRETHREN OF THE BAR OF COOK COUNTY: I would prefer to be silent this morning, as a listener. The ties that have united, and the memories that follow an almost daily contact of nearly fifteen years, when suddenly severed, remind me that duty to my fellow-brethren compels me to speak, and I yield to give a short biographical sketch.

Daniel Worcester Fuller was born at Hardwick, Vermont, on the 25th of April, 1822, one of a large family of children, several of whom were afterward distinguished. One is now a farmer scholar at Hardwick, one a lawyer and Congressman, the other the well known lexicographer, the author of Worcester's Dictionary, and several other works. His father was a farmer, of vigorous sense but narrow circumstances. Until 20 years of age, Mr. Fuller remained at home, leading a farmer's life in a New England home, hard at work, and unblessed with the care and affection of a mother, she having died when he was very young. When 20, somewhat against his father's wish, he determined to study law, this step throwing him on his own resources. He entered the office of Judge Bartlett, one of the leading lawyers in the State. While there he maintained himself by teaching school, and through some aid from generous neighbors, he was admitted to the bar in 1847. He then went to Claremont, New Hampshire, where he commenced to practice. But the field was not large enough for his independent spirit, and in 1850, already suffering from ill health, and threatened with typhoid fever, he came to Illinois, and stopping a short while at Peoria, he finally settled in Pekin, where he resided till his removal to Chicago in 1857. He went to Pekin, unknown, with a wife who yet survives him, having already buried a child in Claremont. He had here no light struggle, of which he had no vain pride in recounting in after years, yet to his intimate friends, he sometimes spoke of the pain and hardships of these years. He had left some debts unpaid at the East; he was without friends or money here. These facts are mentioned both as a part of his life history, and as an encouragement to the younger members of the profession, to those who are heartsick and discouraged by their trials, that they may know that their troubles are not new and peculiar to them, and to show to what result courage and application may raise a man.

He soon made his influence felt, his experience and many qualities won him the confidence and respect of such men as Purple, Bushnell, Browning, Davis, and Lincoln. The Bench and Bar of this State were at that time preeminent for their ability. Davis, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Browning has been Senator and Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Lincoln became the leader of the nation.

Mr. Fuller won his way to distinction and the confidence of his neighbors, and, although an outspoken Democrat, he was sent by his District—ordinarily giving a Whig majority—to the State Senate, where he became Chairman of the Finance Committee. But party ties never bound him when he felt the opposite measure commended itself to his integrity.

In the summer of 1859 he came to Chicago, invited by Mr. Scammon, to take charge of the law business of Scammon & McCagg, I being then absent, and Mr. Scammon about to leave the city. His life here is known to all. From the beginning his physical system was feeble, and the struggle for life grew harder. Yet with an unfaltering courage he subdued the demands that pain made, and subjected himself again and again to mental labor while racked with pain.

His last argument was made sitting in a chair, yet by the opposing counsel it was said to be clear, concise, and forcible. He devoted all his life and thoughts to his profession—not interesting himself in politics, except as his patriotism or pride was enlisted, or as grave questions were involved, interesting every citizen, and particularly every lawyer. This integrity of purpose resulted, as it must, in the utmost integrity of thought and life. His life in Chicago was one of incessant, faithful, laborious toil. He presented no case he had not mastered, so far as he was able, no proposition he did not think fairly entitled to examination. His allegiance and duty to the Court, and to the counsel opposed to him, were as clear to his mind as the demands of his own self-respect, and a client whose case needed anything but direct, honest effort, could not employ him. His devotion to his profession did not make him indifferent to social life, and, away from business and the cares and duties of his office, he fully appreciated its pleasures, and added his share to them.

But he was no mere lawyer. His well-selected private library afforded the thoughts of the best writers within easy reach. He used his books daily—they were his pleasure and his solace, and with the grave he mingled much of the drama, and what is known as literary and historical gossip. Nor did his thoughts turn away from more serious subjects. The daily reading of the Bible aloud in his family was a part of his duty, and the problems of free-will, fore-ordination, predestination, and redemption through the saving blood of Christ were some or all of them present in his daily thoughts. No doubt of the government of God in the world ever disturbed him. To his high praise it may be said, as it was not many years ago said of another, that he practiced his profession nobly, being above all low or sordid motives, envy, or detraction, and that he won the high position he attained solely by the thorough, honest, faithful use of the fine faculties with which he was gifted.

THE RESOLUTIONS

were then read by Mr. B. F. Ayer:

Resolved, That the members of the Chicago Bar have received with profound sensibility the melancholy announcement of the death of their distinguished and highly esteemed associate, Samuel W. Fuller. By this sad and painful event the legal profession has been deprived of one of its most able and accomplished members, and the public at large have been called to deplore the loss of an active and honored citizen, who, by his eminent services in public and professional life, and the unblemished integrity which marked his character and conduct, had deservedly won the respect and confidence of all who were connected with him in the varied relations in which he stood to the community.

Resolved, That while we thus express our sense of the great loss which the public and profession have sustained in the death of Mr. Fuller, a just appreciation of his merits requires a special commemoration of some of the more conspicuous virtues which adorned his character. Though long suffering from the ravages of disease, he displayed a courage and vitality which seemed to endow his shattered and fragile frame with power to defy premature decay, and it is even now difficult for us, who so recently saw him in the midst of busy life, to realize that the spirit so calm and intrepid, the perception so quick and active, and the mind so clear and vigorous, have been quenched in the dull, cold sleep of death. Mr. Fuller was endowed by nature with remarkable powers. He possessed a clear, capacious, and investigating intellect, which, by habits of intense application, had become thoroughly stored with the principles of judicial science. In every branch of legal knowledge he exhibited a depth of learning, an acuteness of discrimination, and a profoundness of judgment which, at an early period of his career, elevated him to a high rank among the acknowledged leaders of his chosen profession. Nor was professional ability his only excellence or claim to distinction. United with great talents and great acquirements, he brought to the practice of the law unsullied purity of life and a high sense of personal honor. He practiced his profession nobly, and ever sought to promote its integrity and usefulness by the honest and manly use of the fine faculties with which he was gifted. Quiet and unostentatious in private life, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. The kind and genial manners which animated his social intercourse, the constant urbanity and unaffected good-nature which characterized his deportment towards his brother members of the bar, and the numerous other graces which adorned his daily life, increase our admirations for his strong powers and great character as a lawyer, and will cause his name to be held in respectful and grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the memory of the deceased, and of our deep sense of the loss which the public and profession have sustained, the members of the Bar now present will attend his funeral as a body.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting cause these proceedings to be presented to each of the courts of record in this county, with a request that the same may be entered upon their records, and that a copy of the foregoing resolutions, attested by the Chairman and Secretary, be also transmitted to the widow of the deceased, as an expression of our deep sympathy and condolence.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

Immediately following the reading of the resolutions, Judge Blodgett rose and said he felt impelled to give a brief testimony in regard to the worth of the deceased. His acquaintance began when Mr. Fuller was in the Senate from the Tazewell District, and, though no politician, he served his constituents with such marked ability that he gained a standing equal to any. Few men displayed sounder judgment in questions of public interest. On the close of his term he removed to this city, where he has built up a reputation sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious. Here he has labored for thirteen years under circumstances that would have overcome any ordinary man. The salient points of his character were his high devotion to his chosen profession and his conscientious fidelity to the interests of his clients. He believed that a lawyer is an officer of the court, one of the ministers of justice, and as much bound to see justice done as a Judge or jury, and he only sought to enforce clients' claims when they were just. When he accepted a retainer he did all he could do for his client, acting ever on the rule that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. Appreciating the value of his own time, he never took from the time of Court or jury more than was necessary to give a clear statement of his view of the case, and hence the amount of work he done was enormous, as is shown by the records of our courts and the reported cases of the Supreme Court. There is danger in cases like this of giving indiscriminate eulogy, but there is no one of whom more could be said with less danger of overstepping the bounds of truth. He was one of the bright exemplars of our time, and it may be said of him that he, "like a dead but sceptered sovereign, rules us from his urn."

MR. GOUDY.

Mr. Goudy said he first met Mr. Fuller twenty years ago on the banks of the Illinois, at Havanna, when both were struggling to gain a foothold in the profession. The occasion was the trial of a cause where he was associated with Col. T. L. Harris, who induced him to accept the only office he ever held. Mr. Fuller and the speaker were elected to the Senate at the same time, and were of the same political party, then with a bare majority, and their acquaintance soon ripened into friendship. When Mr. Fuller came to the city, he influenced him to follow. Although in the Senate when debate was very acrimonious, Mr. Fuller commanded the respect even of his political enemies. But he never descended to the level of a partisan. While the bench was more in accordance with his tastes, yet his repugnance to official life was such that no pressure could induce him to accept even a position there. While he was not a man of convivial habits, his consideration for others' feelings and respectful treatment made him a popular man. He lifted others into greater respect for themselves. His graces and virtues were abundant, and his faults imperceptible to the eyes of his friends.

OTHER REMARKS.

Eulogistic and feeling remarks were also made by Mr. Swett, Mr. C. C. Bonney, Mr. B. C. Cook, Mr. Thomas Hoyne, and, on the seconding of the motion to adopt the resolutions, by Mr. Roundtree.

The Chairman then announced that the funeral would take place at 2 o'clock, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Edward Bernard was fined, yesterday, $25, by Justice Banyon, for being a general enemy to good order and respectable citizens.

John O'Neil is a brutal ruffian who beat his horse on Sunday so cruelly that it died from the injuries received. We are happy to say that John is out one horse and a fine of $100 imposed by Scully.

There will be class exercises this and Thursday evening, and a free exhibition Friday evening, at the Christian Union Gymnasium, No. 1052 Indiana avenue.

The ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church continue to serve their excellent lunches at No. 172 Madison street to-day and to-morrow. They will be pleased to see all their friends again this week.

The ladies of Trinity Episcopal Church wil provide lunches at No. 172 East Madison street, commencing Thursday noon, in aid of the Furnishing fund of the new church.

The second track of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, between this city and Summit, will be opened to-day. It is expected that within two months the road will be double-tracked its entire length.

Owing to the death of Judge Porter and the interest in electioneering, very little was done about City Hall yesterday. The rooms were as empty, in most cases, as apartments in the *Times* building, and only an occasional official could be found.

The schooner T. B. Dobbins, loaded with coal, from Buffalo, which had been ashore for a long time near Milwaukee, was brought into Chicago Harbor yesterday morning by the steam barge Glasgow. She lost some of her jibs, and her rigging is badly damaged, but otherwise her injuries are slight.

The Board of Police adjourned yesterday immediately on meeting, owing to the death of Judge Porter. An informal talk was indulged in on the question of providing lodging-houses for the police force, and it will probably be called up at next meeting.

Many vessels and several tugs have been laid up for the winter on account of the stormy weather prevailing for the last two weeks. The lake was so rough on the Michigan shore that the Goodrich steamer Muskegon could not leave Muskegon harbor, and consequently no boat has arrived here from that port for several days.

The October meeting of the Chicago Baptist Union occurs this evening in the Michigan Avenue Church. Important business will come before the meeting, and a general rally of Baptists is expected. Owing to this meeting the recognition services of the Oak Park Church are postponed till Thursday. The train will leave the Wells street depot at a quarter of 4.

A correspondent suggests that it should be made compulsory to have a clock in every station-house, over the door, with an illuminated dial, so that day and night everybody should have correct time. Very few men put their time spent in station-houses to as much profit as our correspondent. If he continues his investigations he may find other needed reforms in the same quarter.

Philip Connely has a nephew, James Connely by name, who gives the name of Clark when arrested. He, Charles Mott, and John Wright, were arrested as general thieves and vagrants, on Sunday, by Capt. Buckley. Connely has just got out of the Pennitentiary, being sent there for stabbing Officer Flannigan, a few days before the great fire; and the other two have been inside the bars several times. Banyon, yesterday sent them to the Bridewell for seven months.

This evening the new audience room of the First M. E. Church will be opened for the first time since the building was rebuilt. There will be a lecture by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., under the auspices of the Philosophical Society, for the benefit of Memphis sufferers. The subject is "Belief and Unbelief." The choir of Prof. Swing's church will give some music. The tickets are 50 cents, and may be had at Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe street, W. B. Keen & Cooke's, 113 and 115 State, and Horton's, No. 637 West Lake street.

Mr. E. Owens, of No. 32 Canalport avenue, has sent to the Public Library for exhibition, two fine prints of the Column of Trajan, and the Column of Antoninus, respectively. The engravings are about nine feet each, and are quite faithful representations of the two most famous columns of Rome. These engravings would make quite appropriate side-pieces to the large photograph of the Gates of St. John's Chapel, already belonging to the Library, and, if for sale at a reasonable price, should be purchased.

Another sewer-contractor on the West Side has left his laborers in the lurch and thrown up his contract. Mr. McGrath last Thursday, drew $1,500 from the city for sewer work done, to pay his laborers, and since then has not been seen. The poor men who have thus been swindled swarmed about the office of the Board of Public Works yesterday in a vain endeavor to get their money. The bondsmen will be obliged to complete the contract.

The police force has entirely recovered from the lethargy in which it seemingly was, for some time. Lately, all the murderers and would-be murderers have been arrested. Sunday, Roundsman Hays found William Donohue, the fourth one of the party of highwaymen who knocked down and robbed Paxton on Friday night, on Twelfth street. Donohue had Paxton's handkerchief, and a $5 bill of his, in his possession, when Hays found him on Desplaines street. Banyon continued Donohue's case under bail of $500.

One of the State and Madison street cars, No. 258, was stopping at the corner of Polk and State streets yesterday morning, when the horses took fright and ran away. They ran till they reached Harmon court, where the pole broke and the animals wheeled to the left, running the end of the pole through the windows and the roof of a Cottage Grove car, frightening the occupants, but fortunately injuring no one. It seems strange that the brakes were not put on and the car stopped, so that the horses could not run with it.

One of the worst dives in the whole City of Chicago is the place of Mrs. Elizabeth Mullen, on Fifth avenue, near Quincy street. Attention was called to it a few weeks ago, and the police advised to break it up. It is a "fence" and place of refuge for the worst thieves and cracksmen in the city. A few days ago, Mrs. Mullen and her daughter put a file and some hair-saws in some food and told a poor woman who was in their house to take it to a noted burglar who is confined in the jail. This the woman refused to do, and, as a consequence, the two women kicked her out of the house and scalded her with hot water. Sunday, Mrs. Mullen and the inmates of her place, seven in number, were arrested, and yesterday they were tried before Banyon, who fined Mrs. M. $50 and the inmates each $25.

The day before the recent abortive prize-fight in Indiana, the getters-up of the affair applied to the Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road for a special train, which that officer immediately refused. The following day, when the Superintendent of Police requested a special train in order to arrest these fellows, it was given with as much promptness as it had been refused the others. Yesterday, when the question of paying for the train was raised, the Superintendent of the road sent in a receipted bill, stating that it was the desire of the road to make the city a present of it. This conduct from beginning to end reflects great credit upon the officers of the Fort Wayne Road, and entitles them to the thanks of the community.

A correspondent informs us that Sunday he saw in the *Times* an announcement that the Rev. J. DeBlieck, S. J., would lecture that evening at St. Patrick's Church on "The Pope King and the Robber King," and being desirous of hearing that eloquent gentleman, as indeed all Catholics are, he went to the church, and found it dark and locked. After waiting half an hour, he went away disgusted, and subsequently learned that the lecture was to be delivered next month. Naturally he is indignant, and desires to bring suit against that paper to recover for lost time. The curious feature in the case is, that this individual was the only one who was thus deceived, which seems to prove that the *Times* has a surprisingly limited circulation among the Catholics of Chicago.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Prof. David Swing will deliver his popular lecture, "The Novel," in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, Thursday evening.

The Rev. W. R. Alger delivers, to-night, in the Star Lecture Course, his celebrated lecture on "Chivalry of the Old Time and the New." He is followed on the succeeding week by E. H. Chapin.

The Rev. P. M. Flannigan, for many years assistant pastor at the Cathedral on North State street, has been appointed to the pastoral charge at Hyde Park.

The Rev. J. O. Peck will lecture to-night in the Centenary Church, on "The Man Who Laughs,"—a novel by Victor Hugo, with illustrations, including the sardonic laugh, the laugh of John Wentworth, etc.

E. R. Wadsworth, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone to New York to attend the Auditing Convention that will meet there to-day.

W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to Baltimore, where his brother, Mr. A. A. Johnson, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is lying dangerously ill.

Judge H. E. Parsons, of Ashtabula, O., President of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad, Vice-President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and Director of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, is at the Pacific.

Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Road, has gone down his road in a special car to meet J. F. Joy, Esq., the President, and Mr. C. B. Brooks, a Director of the road, who are on their way to this city.

Mr. C. Frusher Howard, the California Lightning Calculator, has arrived in this city, and proposes to give an exhibition in the Exposition Building, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the management. Mr. Howard claims special advantages of simplicity and rapidity for his method, and if he can show it to be practicable for ordinary use, it would be well to give him a trial.

List of Chicagoans registered at various points in Europe up to Oct. 11: *Paris*—Mrs. Bradford and family, E. C. Bradford, John A. Cutler, Miss Carrie J. Fish, Eugene L. Graves, Miss Annie E. Hobart, Mrs. Elihu Hosford, Miss Hosford, Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg, Miss Emma C. Kellogg, Mrs. E. Moir, the Misses Moir, A. B. Palmer and wife, Miss S. C. Rogers, Martin Ryerson and family, Mrs. J. L. Sprogle and family, Mrs. Douglas S. Taylor. *London*—Mr. and Mrs. Howes, Miss M. Hubbard, Mayor Medill and family, T. J. Schneider. *Brussels*—S. H. Kerfoot and family. *Berlin*—Miss Maude Annie Mott. *Baden-Baden*—F. L. Raymond. *Vienna*—William M. Zearing, H. L. Hall, William Hickling and wife. *Prague*—Dr. Marcus P. Hatfield, Dr. F. J. J. Huse. *Florence*—Samuel C. Bartlett, Edwin J. Bartlett, Miss H. M. Buell, Nelson Thomasson and wife. *Venice*—Mrs. G. W. Baine, Miss Minnie Kimball.

The annual Conclave of the Grand Imperial Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and K. H. S., of Illinois, was held at Orient Hall yesterday, when the following grand officers were elected: Jonathan J. French, Chicago, Grand Sovereign; Loyal L. Munn, Freeport, Grand Viceroy; James C. Bertholf, Augusta, Grand Senior General; N. T. P. Robertson, Fairbury, Grand Junior General; Robert B. Miller, Chicago, Grand High Prelate; John C. Smith, Galena, Grand High Chancellor; Erastus N. Tucker, Chicago, Grand Treasurer; James H. Miles, Chicago, Grand Recorder; H. G. Dearborn, Augusta, Grand High Almoner; Robert B. Smith, Alton, Grand Chamberlain; W. H. Manier, Carthage, Grand Architect; Gilbert W. Barnard, Chicago, Grand Standard-Bearer; Jonathan Duff, Pontiac, Grand Marshall; James A. Hawley, Dixon, Grand Orator; John P. Fern, Chicago, Grand Sentinel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Yano, wife of the Japanese Chargé-d'Affaires in Washington, arrived by steamer this evening to join her husband in Washington. This is the first Japanese lady who has ever left her native country to join her husband in foreign lands. She will go to Washington overland.

IN GENERAL.

Gen. N. P. Banks declines to be a candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature.

Smiley H. Bonham, who was Speaker in the second Legislature of Iowa, twenty-five years ago, is now again chosen to the Legislature this year—an Anti-Monopolist.

The eldest daughter of William M. Evarts is shortly to be married to Charles C. Beaman, Solicitor for the Government before the late Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

Gen. Butler and Jeff Davis arrived in Washington together by the same car a day or two ago. Neither, it is said, "renewed the assurances of distinguished consideration."

Prof. Samuel Calvin, Principal of the Fourth Ward School in Dubuque, has received official notification of his appointment to the vacant chair of natural sciences in the State University at Iowa City, lately vacated by Dr. White, State Geologist.

Richard Proctor's mission to this country corresponds in some degree with that of Prof. Tyndall last year. He wishes to popularize the science of astronomy, and to enlist recruits in its study. His first lecture was given in Boston last week, Tuesday night.

Queen Victoria sent a wreath of camellias to be laid on the coffin of Sir Edwin Landseer, at the funeral ceremonies at St. Paul's. With the wreath was a tablet bearing the inscription, "A tribute of friendship and admiration for great talent from Queen Victoria."

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are soon to take up their residence at Kensington Palace. The mansion now building to the south of the palace for the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride will not be ready for occupation for two years, but they will live in Clarence House, in Park lane, in the meantime.

The worthy old father of Mrs. President Grant is now in much better health than he was some weeks since. His son, the Hon. Louis Dent, who has been for several weeks past seriously ill, is recovering. The fine old gentleman was 87 years old on the 6th inst. His mind is wonderfully preserved.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Donaldson writes: "Preparatory to my voyage across the ocean early in spring, I shall continue to make serial experiments, the result of which I shall find of large benefit to my final departure. During these experimental trips, which shall always be made without regard to the condition of the weather,—cold, rain, or snow,—I shall always be glad to be accompanied by representatives of the leading journals, especially in my prospective trip to Chicago or Cincinnati."

Those who would unravel the tangled maze of Spanish politics must remember that duplicate names are just now very common in the reports. For instance, there are two Salmerons, Francisco and Nicolas; two Hidalgos, the General and the Senor; two Orenses, the democratic father and the conservative son; two Carvajals, the Finance Minister and the demagogue of Malaga; two Gonzales, both in the same Cabinet; and two Don Alphonsos, the brother of Don Carlos and the son of Queen Isabella.

I hear that Mr. Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, tired of the repeated failures of Government expeditions to reach the North Pole, and with the view of giving the world still another example of what private enterprise may accomplish in the interests of science, is shortly to equip a "*Herald* Polar Expedition," with instructions similarly laconic to those addressed to Stanley when dispatched to find Livingstone, and which in this case will be, "Discover the Pole. Spare no expense."—*London telegram to New York Herald.*

Monseigneur de Bonnechose recently presented a petition to the Pope, signed by the chief notabilities of the Faubourg St Germain, and asking His Holiness to attend at the laying of the corner-stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Paris. "*O, vedete, sono troppo vecchio*" ("You see, I am too old"), was the answer of the Pope. "But," said Monseigneur de Bonnechose, "supposing Henry V. should, as all appearances indicate, mount the throne of France; in that case Your Holiness could surely not refuse the French Legitimists the satisfaction of crowning their King in Paris?" Said the cautious Pope: "*In quesio caso vedremme*" ("In that case, we shall see").

Paul de Cassagnac, says Henry Watterson, is a very conspicuous personage on the streets in Paris. He is very tall and broad-shouldered, and he wears a very large and peculiar-looking hat, which he cocks over his left ear. So much does he incline his hat that sometimes one wonders that it does not fall off. He walks in a bold, defiant manner, and carries a huge walking-stick, which he from time to time swings ominously from side to side, as though just preparing to smash the head of some imaginary foe; and at such times the passers-by do not fail to point him out very admiringly. As for the ladies, they admire Monsieur de Cassagnac very openly. He is so large, so dark, his eyes are so black and so bright, and he is so very notorious, you know.

SILLY YOUNG MEN.

They Engage in a Shooting Affray About a Table Waitress.

A very attractive young girl, named Mary Fancher, a servant at the boarding-house No. 840 Blue Island avenue, was yesterday the cause of a shooting affray between two young gentlemen, guests of the house. The combatants are James Bryant and John Payne. The following are the circumstances as learned by a reporter of this paper: About two months ago Mary Fancher became a member of the household, by serving in the capacity of a dining-room girl. She was not shy nor coy; but made herself free with the boarders, taking their advances as a matter of course. The two young men who indulged in the shooting affray had become thoroughly charmed by her. She kept them apart by a series of skillful maneuvers, and made love to both of them. On Sunday night she met Payne in a restaurant on Blue Island, near Ashland avenue, by a previous arrangement. By some means Bryant got wind of the meeting, and was pleased to make it very embarrassing by thrusting himself upon the couple. He is represented to have been very drunk when he stumbled upon them. Having seen them together he went away. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the rival lovers met on the sidewalk in front of the boarding-house, and, without a word of warning, Bryant drew a revolver and fired at Payne. The latter seemed to anticipate his rival's action, for he also drew a revolver and fired. Neither of these balls had any effect. They fired again simultaneously, and then Bryant was seen to let drop his revolver, and place his hand upon his thigh. Payne ran away. It was found upon examination that Payne's ball had passed through the fleshy portion of Bryant's left thigh, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. Officer Stone appeared at the scene of the affray, soon after its occurrence, but failed to arrest Payne. He had not reappeared at his boarding-house last evening.

The Devil-Fish.

From the New York Sun.

Mr. Charles H. Brainerd, of Boston, describes in the *Scientific American* an attack upon a fisherman on the Florida reef, by a marine monster which he calls a devil-fish. The creature, from the description, would seem to have been a gigantic cuttle-fish, much larger than any one ever before seen on our coast. The fisherman is said to have been a man of immense size, weighing 300 pounds, and of strength in proportion to his colossal dimensions; and yet he was powerless when clasped by the long arms of the monster, and his life was only saved by the prompt assistance of his companions. In the Norway seas the cuttle fish grows to a great size, and its long arms, of which it has ten, two of them being longer than the rest, are of such strength and tenacity that when a man or an ordinary fish is enfolded within them, there is no power of extraction. These arms are furnished with sucking cups, by means of which it attaches itself to other bodies with extraordinary firmness. Naturalists suppose that it was a creature of this description that Victor Hugo had in his mind in his account of the frightful struggle of the seaman with his assailant in the British Channel.

The waters on our southern coast, and especially in the Gulf, are frequented by a huge creature belonging to the ray genus, known as the devil fish; but although of great size and strength, and capable of mischief if so disposed, it is not regarded as dangerous or inclined to aggressive operations under any circumstances. It is shaped something like a skate or sting ray, barring the tail, and is furnished with two strong muscular feelers or flippers that extend in a semi-circular form on each side of the head to the length of two or more feet, according to the size of the fish. They are the instruments for seizing and holding its food. The habit of the fish is to uproot and carry away poles, stakes, or other objects with which it comes in contact. It is said that they have been known to lift from the bottom a kedge or anchor of considerable size, with boats or shallops of moderate dimensions lying in harbor, and swim out to sea with them. There is nothing incredible in this, for they are often eighteen feet in length by fifteen in width, and sometimes larger, with strength to correspond. The weight of one of these creatures could not be less than half-a-dozen tons.

Butler King, who was a long time in Congress, lived on the bank of the Savannah River, where he owned a plantation. His negroes were accustomed to fish in the river, near the mouth, with a cast net. They would go down to the right place, two in a dug out, and if the tide did not serve they would go to sleep in the bottom of the canoe, making the craft fast to a pole thrust into the mud. On one occasion, being too early for the tide, they tied up in this way and soon were hard and fast. Presently along came a well-grown devil fish, that grubbed up the pole with his flippers, and made off with the canoe, negroes included. And when they awoke, half an hour afterwards, they found themselves proceeding to sea at the rate of some three miles an hour, moved by an invisible agency, and terrified beyond description. They cut the rope immediately, and hastened ashore without delay, and never afterwards were known to make their craft fast to a pole in the Savannah river.

"Bitters."

Some important experiments as to the effects of the beverages popularly known as "bitters," have recently been described by Dr. Decaisne, of Paris. He finds that, while the composition of these beverages is not uniform, they generally contain either vermouth or absinthe, in combination with the inferior qualities of alcohol. Concerning the effect of the essential oil of absinthe on organism, he finds that, quantity for quantity, a few drops of it dropped into a vessel of water containing fishes destroy life sooner than prussic acid. He adduces the evidence of various and careful experiments, to show that vermouth and absinthe produce epilepsy in animals, and believes that epileptic fits in many cases supervene from excessive drinking of bitters.

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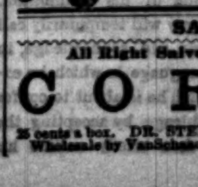

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Contents:—Madame de Stael; British and Foreign Characteristics; False Morality of Lady Novelists; Kingsley and Carlyle; French Fiction; The Lowest Deep; Chateaubriand; M. de Tocqueville; Why are Women redundant? Truth versus Edification; Time; Good People.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

GEORGE H. BLISS & CO.

Public notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, held on the 10th day of October, 1873, it was voted to increase the capital stock of said corporation by adding thereto the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, making the capital stock of said corporation, when so increased, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.
GEORGE H. BLISS, Pres't.
Chicago, Oct. 14, 1873.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	ǁ*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria & Pekin	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8.55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	§ 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Sta Fe R. R.
W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 99 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Hearts."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of J. J. Wallace. "Erin A-Chorra."

HALSTED-STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Halsted street, corner Harrison. MacEvoy's Hibernicon.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by William R. Alger. Subject: "Chivalry of the Old Time and the New."

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH—Lecture by the Rev. J. O. Peck. Subject: "The Man Who Laughs."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES—MANY HAVE BEEN HAPPY to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists generally.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, October 28, 1873.

The majority of Allen for Governor in Ohio is now ascertained to be 817. Welch, State Treasurer, has 177 majority.

Theodore Tilton, having been summoned to appear before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, in the Beecher-Bowen scandal case, very neatly replies that he won't do anything of the kind, as he is not a member of the church.

A difficulty occurred yesterday, at Cave City, Ky., between D. L. Graves, the proprietor of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, and E. Wilcoxsen, an agent for the Cave, in which pistols were drawn by both parties. Mr. Graves received a fatal wound, and Mr. Wilcoxsen escaped unhurt.

The bale of cotton contributed by Col. Taylor, of Arkansas, for the relief of Memphis, which brought $2,000 at Cincinnati recently, and afterwards $90 at St. Louis, was once more sold at Cincinnati yesterday for $2,030.08, and is now again on its travels of mercy and charity. The prospects are that it will accumulate a handsome sum before it meets its final destiny in some cotton-mill.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Canastota, N. Y., on the New York Central Railroad, near Utica, yesterday, which burned over six acres of ground, destroying three hotels, thirty-two dwellings, and between forty and fifty business houses. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss amounts to $150,000, which, although a comparatively small sum, falls with crushing weight in these times upon the little town.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have secured the Exposition Building, commencing Dec. 10, for the purpose of exhibiting the Bazaar of all Nations,—on the same plan as the Boston Bazaar, which was recently so successful in that city. A committee from Boston is already here to lend its assistance in the matter. The superior conveniences and size of the Exposition Building ought to make the Bazaar even more attractive than the one exhibited in Boston.

The presumption that the jury in the Puffenberger trial was tampered with, in the interest of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, after the verdict was signed and sealed, is offset to some extent by the fact that Mr. Corydon Beckwith, the Attorney of the Company, was "around" seeing that everything was done on the square. Probably nobody at the Bar can purify the moral atmosphere of a court-room more readily than Mr. Beckwith. In the character of an assistant to Charley Reed he is truly invaluable.

A confidence operator literally captured the Town of Gilman, in this State, last week. In one day he succeeded in buying up all the live stock in the town and making large contracts ahead, and on the strength of these operations borrowed nearly all the money in the town. Before night he borrowed a horse and buggy and left. A short time after his departure there was a lively farmers' movement in Gilman, which resulted in the capture of the operator. Yesterday he had a trial in the presence of Court-House full of victims.

The ball has been fairly set in motion in the Dominion Parliament by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, severely censuring the Government in connection with its action in the Canadian Pacific scandal. Mr. Mackenzie supported the motion in a long and able speech, which opened a discussion that will probably last several days. The motion is virtually a motion of want of confidence, and both parties claim a majority on the test vote. The Opposition has already shown a disposition to handle both the Royal Commission and the Governor-General without gloves, and a long and bitter fight may be expected.

The Chicago produce markets were tame yesterday, and grain was weak. Mess pork was quiet and steady, at $12.00 for new, cash, and $12.00@12.10 seller December. Lard was moderately active and steady at 7@7⅛c for new, cash, and 7⅛c seller January. Meats were quiet at 6@6¼c for short ribs; 6⅛@6¼c for short clear, and 8½@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and easier, closing at 89@89½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and 1c higher, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and rather weak. Wheat was less active and ½@1c lower, closing at $1.02¾ cash, and $1.02 seller November. Corn was dull and ¼@⅜c lower, closing at 37c cash, and 37¼@37⅜c seller November. Oats were active and ⅜c lower, closing at 30⅝@30⅝c cash or seller November. Rye was very quiet and ½c lower, closing at 62@62½c. Barley was more active, and a shade higher, closing weak at $1.38 for No. 2, and 99c for No. 3. Hogs were active and steady at $3.90@4.35—with sales chiefly at $4.05@4.25. Cattle were quiet and easy. Sheep met with a limited demand at unchanged prices.

It is announced that the Windom Transportation Committee will soon reach St. Louis. They will then naturally extend their researches to St. Paul, and investigate the causes of the sudden demise of that great transcontinental artery of commerce, the Northern Pacific Railway, of which Mr. Windom is a Director. By pursuing and exterminating the "blood-suckers" that fastened themselves upon that promising enterprise, they may not only restore it to some sort of vitality, but furnish information regarding the art of building railways as valuable and convincing as that contributed by Oakes Ames.

It is stated that an attempt will be made to induce the Republican caucus at Washington to prevent the appointment to important positions in the House or on its committees of any Congressmen who have been concerned in the Credit-Mobilier business, or who have speculated in land-grant railroads, or have accepted money or presents from contractors. This sudden recognition of honesty in public life is in every way commendable. The most satisfactory feature in it, however, is the implied confession that there are men in the Republican ranks who have been guilty of dishonest practices—a fact which has hitherto been very strenuously denied.

What with fluctuations of stocks, railroad snarls, and proceedings in bankruptcy, Wall street was in a muddle yesterday. The only facts which appear very clear are that Vanderbilt has succeeded in settling up the Lake Shore indebtedness to the Union Trust Company; that a petition, based upon very grave charges, has been filed to put the latter Company into bankruptcy; and that Judge Blatchford has issued an order that the Company shall show cause on Nov. 1. The Government, which has on hand about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of silver, proposes to commence paying it out immediately from the Sub-Treasuries, in sums, however, not exceeding five dollars upon any check, the balance to be paid in paper. The Secretary of the Treasury also announces that in no case will silver be exchanged for greenbacks or fractional currency, which is a general reply to many banks which are seeking to buy silver. The St. Louis banks yesterday successfully resumed currency payments, the deposits being largely in excess of the amount outdrawn.

It is now represented that the process of naturalization followed in the courts is *judicial*; that is, that every applicant is naturalized in the presence of the Judge of the court, and in the form prescribed by law. At the same time we are informed that 1,000 persons, mostly Germans, have been naturalized within the last few days. If each of these persons appeared before the Judge with two witnesses, allowing six minutes to each for being sworn and giving his evidence, or twelve minutes to each case, there would have been required 12,000 minutes of a Court's time to naturalize 1,000 persons. This is equivalent to 200 hours; or, if a Court gave four hours each day to naturalization, it would require fifty days to naturalize 1,000 persons judicially. We have no objection to urge against the naturalization of any number of voters who are entitled to the rights of citizenship, though the naturalization of 1,000 German voters just before election cannot but be regarded as suspicious; but we have the right, and it is certainly our duty, to insist that all the Judges should administer the law to the letter.

DEATH OF JUDGE PORTER.

The announcement yesterday of the sudden death of the Hon. W. A. Porter, Judge of the Superior Court, produced a general and profound expression of sorrow and regret. Judge Porter was in all the relations of life a most estimable man. Generous and kind-hearted, he was at the same time always calm and collected. Though strong in his convictions, he rarely betrayed any enthusiasm or fervor. While at the Bar he was dignified and courteous, firm, and resolute, but always considerate and conscientious. In 1867, he was chosen to the Bench, and upon his election entered upon an active judicial life, which has been constant and frequently laborious. As a Judge, he maintained with peculiar force the high character of the Bench for dignity, decorum, and personal integrity. He was never wanting in these respects. His loss is a serious one to both the Bench and the Bar of this city, and it will not be easy to replace him with another combining so many sterling judicial qualities. His official term was about expiring, and he had been nominated for re-election, and there was little doubt of his success. The example of Judge Porter ought not to be lost upon his brethren. His success was due to the quiet and unostentatious manner in which on all occasions he maintained the decorum of professional intercourse and the honor of the profession. At the Bar, he never forgot the respect due to the Bench, and on the Bench, by his dignity and fairness, received that respect which, while at the Bar, he had shown to other Judges. He won in the battle with more brilliant competitors by the force of candor, dignified deportment, and conscientious labor.

COUNTING THE MONEY.

The pretense urged for the election of Dan O'Hara to the office of City Treasurer is that the city funds ought to be counted. Then why not count them at once? We have already pointed out that this can be done without incurring the risk of intrusting them for two years to the Hesing party. If anybody has any serious doubt that the money is not intact, it is his duty as a citizen to count it now, for which we promise him full facilities. If the money is found to be all right, he will admit that it is in every way more prudent to confide the city funds to the keeping of Mr. Gage, the present City Treasurer, than to the custody of a set of men whom tax-payers have no special reason to trust, and who have certainly never demonstrated, as Mr. Gage has demonstrated, that he can not only keep their funds safely, but secure to them the interest thereon. We have not the slightest objection to the Hesing party appointing a committee of their own to count the money, on condition that they do it in the presence of a sufficient body of police. We do object, however, to their taking two years to do it, without any supervision or check upon them, when it can just as well be done now.

The counting of the city funds is not a very difficult matter. The way to proceed is this: First go to the Comptroller and ascertain from him how much money belonging to the city is, or ought to be, in the hands of the Treasurer. Then go to Mr. Gage's office, which is open during business hours, and get from him a list of his deposits in the various banks where he keeps the city funds. Then visit the banks individually and find out whether they have the several amounts of money credited to his account which he reports. Then return to the Treasurer's office and count the money in the safe. Add these amounts up and see whether they balance with the Comptroller's statement. All this is not very hard to do. An intelligent accountant could do it in a few hours. Mr. Gage does not keep a large amount of money in his safe. The present office of the City Treasurer would not be a very good place for the safe-keeping of money, exposed as it is to fire and robbery. He probably deposits the money in bank every day, like other business men. The bank-officers can therefore verify or disprove his reported balances. If the counters of the money are not satisfied with this, they can demand proofs of the solvency of the banks, and even secure the services of experts to count over the funds on deposit and throw out any counterfeit bills there may be among them.

What we desire to show is that the howl about "counting the money" is a flimsy pretext of the Hesing-O'Hara party, which want to count it in only one way, viz.: Taking two years to do it, with the money all in their own hands, and nobody to watch them. Now, the tax-payers of Chicago are apt to be very suspicious of this programme, when the money can just as well be counted before election, and without the risk of intrusting it to the Hesing people for two years. It is the duty of the Comptroller and the Finance Committee of the Common Council to keep an eye on the city funds. Mr. Gage has formally requested the Council to count the money, and the matter has been referred to the Finance Committee. This Committee consists of Messrs. Ogden, Bowen, McAvoy, Bond, and McGenniss,—some of the best men in the Council, having large personal interest in the safe-keeping of the funds. Mr. McAvoy, a member of the Committee for a number of years, and for a time its Chairman, is thoroughly familiar with city finances. He acts in this election with the party opposing Mr. Gage, and was prominently mentioned as their candidate for Mayor. Certainly no man could be selected to count the money who would suit the Hesing-O'Hara party better, if they were earnestly desirous of having it counted *now*. Moreover, Mr. Gage's bondsmen, who are responsible for the safe-keeping of the funds and abundantly able to pay any deficiency, are likely to satisfy themselves that the money is all right. But we repeat that, if there is anybody who is not satisfied with these safeguards, let him proceed as we have indicated to count the money immediately.

THE MARCH OF ECLECTICISM.

Mr. Storey yesterday announced the latest of his series of Eclectic tickets. It is made up from the tickets already in the field, with the exception of Mayor. This shows that Mr. Storey's anxiety is concentrated upon that single position, and that he is oppressed with the conviction that no man can administer the office in times like these so well as he. Even though he classes Mr. Brockway with bummers and scalawags, yet in the same article he puts his name on the Eclectic ticket for Clerk of the County Court. He is willing to sacrifice everything, it is plain, except the Mayor's office. All the other places may be eclecticized at the will of ye individual voter, but he cannot abide Mr. Bond, and he is shocked at the bad habits of Mr. Colvin. It is plain that he will not feel that the city is safe unless Wilbur F. Storey occupies the Mayor's chair. He shares this sentiment with that large class of people who have watched his public-spirited career for many years past, noted his charitable disposition, admired his devotion to the cause of Christianity and the general rectitude of his behavior.

As we anticipated, Mr. Storey's excessive modesty has kept him from boldly placing his name at the head of his ticket. He has adopted the more bashful course of mentioning the names of gentlemen who could not, in all probability, be induced to join the Eclectic School at this particular time. He may have had another motive,—to bring out by contrast with some of the best citizens of Chicago the greater effulgence that attaches to his own name. Few men would have dared to challenge this trying test. Mr. Storey is one of that class of men who don't stop at trifles. Thus he brings himself in contrast with such excellent citizens as Messrs. L. C. P. Freer, J. H. McVicker, and H. W. King, whom he mentions in connection with the theory of Eclecticism, for the purpose of disclosing his superior fitness. "If," he says to himself, "the people immediately recognize my moral elevation, my social standing, my overpowering popularity at the mere mention of some of the best men in the community, then it will not be difficult to lead them to the conclusion that I am best qualified to govern this great city, and protect its social, religious, moral, commercial, and political welfare." Though this reasoning belongs properly to the Inductive School of Philosophy, Mr. Storey's attachment to the Eclectic principle permits him to adopt it, and nobody will question the cogency of its application.

All that Mr. Storey has to do now is to call the Eclectics together in a grand mass convention. Temporary organization: Wilbur F. Storey, President; Sam Ashton, Vice-President; Andre Matteson, Secretary; Committee on Permanent Organization: Messrs. Matteson, Ashton, and Storey. Permanent Organization: Same as temporary organization. Committee on Credentials: Messrs. Ashton, Matteson, and Storey. Eclectic Delegates: Messrs. Storey, Ashton, and Matteson. Mr. Ashton will then move that Wilbur F. Storey be nominated Mayor by acclamation, and Mr. Matteson will second the motion. The Chairman will then put the motion; Messrs. Matteson and Ashton will applaud, at the risk of being sent to jail by Judge Williams for contempt. Mr. Storey will then announce Wilbur F. Storey to be the unanimous choice of the Eclectics for the office of Mayor. [Loud applause by Messrs. Ashton and Matteson.] Messrs. Matteson and Ashton will then be appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Storey and notify him of his nomination. This being done, Mr. Storey will temporarily call Mr. Matteson to the chair, and acknowledge, in the choice and elegant language in which he excels, the great honor which he is about to confer upon the people of Chicago by accepting the nomination. He will then briefly outline his policy, which shall include the purification of the churches, the elevation of woman, the expulsion of quack doctors and the substitution of Eclectics in their place, the regulation of the houses of prostitution, the closing of all the Chicago banks, and the appointment of Mr. Sam Ashton as Comptroller, and Mr. Andre Matteson as Corporation Counsel. [Vociferous applause from Buffalo Miller, who has just dropped in to ratify the proceedings.] Mr. Storey will then resume the chair, and the Eclectic ticket, as announced in yesterday's *Times*, with the illustrious Wilbur F. Storey at the head, will be formally ratified. Mr. Matteson will then move to adjourn, Mr. Ashton will second the motion, Mr. Storey will put it to vote, and the Eclectics will disperse, *sine die*, conscious of having conferred an inestimable blessing on the people of Chicago. The ticket may then be classified as follows:

Americans	10
[illegible]	2
[illegible]	1
Goths	2
Vandals	1
Cosmopolitan (representing America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Polynesia,—W. F. Storey)	1
Total	17

Or as follows:

Americans	10
Europeans	6
Indians not taxed	1
Total	17

Or as follows:

Bummers	7
Scalawags	5
Dead-Beats	4
"Fit" Candidate—fit by Miss Thompson	1
Total	17

Or as follows:

Cheap Men	14
Medium-priced Men	2
High-priced Man ($6,000)	1
Total	17

Or as follows:

Pagans and Sinners	13
Non-Professors	3
Christian (not Busse)	1
Total	17

Thus classified to suit all nativities, religions, clans, and prices, with one man at the head who is the incarnation of supernal excellences, the Eclectic ticket will go before the people with the active support of a unanimous and harmonious convention, and the moral support of the Chicago *Times*. Who can doubt the success of such a ticket?

HOW NOT TO GET IT.

The legal rate of interest under the laws of Illinois is 6 per cent, but by special contract 10 per cent may be paid and collected. When, therefore, money can only get 6 or 7 per cent elsewhere, it flows to Illinois, where it may be hired at 10 per cent; but, when it can command 10 or more per cent elsewhere, it ceases to come hither, and whatever surplus may be here will find its way to the places where it can be loaned to the best advantage.

During the last two years, Chicago has enjoyed great advantage and benefit resulting from the usury laws of other States, and the more liberal provisions of our law. Our citizens have been able to borrow all the money needed to rebuild the city, which money has been sent here from other States where the legal rate of interest is low, and has been invested here at 8, 9, and 10 per cent in large amounts, and on time to suit the borrowers. During the spring and summer months of 1873, there was an unusual amount of money in this city seeking investment at from 8 to 10 per cent. No person having good security to offer could fail in finding all the funds he needed.

Matters have changed. The advantage we enjoyed in the legal permission to pay 10 per cent interest has been overcome by the greater rates permitted elsewhere where the money happens to be needed. Much of the capital sent here during the summer for investment has been taken back, and just at this time Boston is borrowing it all, and paying as high as 12 per cent, with the very best real estate security. It will be seen, therefore, that the great reason why money is no longer obtainable here upon real estate security is, that it is worth more elsewhere than our *law* will allow to be paid for it. Massachusetts has abolished her laws limiting the rate of interest, otherwise known as the "usury laws," and now, when money seeking investment is in extraordinary demand, it naturally flows to the point where it can obtain the highest rate for its use. All the money from Massachusetts and the other Eastern States which has hitherto been sent West for investment at 8, 9, or 10 per cent, is now turned into Boston, where it may be hired at 12 per cent, or any other rate which borrowers and lenders can agree on. Rhode Island and Connecticut have many millions of dollars invested in this city and State, and we might have anticipated the continuance of its flow hither had not Massachusetts removed the relics of past ignorance by repealing the usury laws, thus offering a market in that State for all the capital seeking investments in loans on landed property.

Here, then, is a practical illustration of the short-sighted policy of seeking to place a limit upon the rate of interest. It has been argued that usury laws are the poor man's protection; that they keep down the rate of interest, so that when the poor man wants money with which to build a house or improve a farm he can get it at a reasonable rate. This theory, however, does not work successfully. There has never been, until now, a lack of capital in this city, because Chicago has been allowed to pay 10 per cent interest when the laws of Eastern States generally limited the rate to 6 or 7 per cent. Now the tables are turned. The money that would commonly be sent here for investment at 10 per cent is now going to Boston, where it can be loaned at 12. Our usury law steps in, and at the very moment when the poor man wants the money most—to prevent him from failing perhaps—prevents him from getting it at all. The rate of interest for money depends, like the value of any other commodity, on the demand for it. There are men in this city and elsewhere in Illinois who would gladly pay 12 to 15 per cent interest on the best real estate security, but they cannot get it, because the capitalist, who would willingly lend at that rate, will not incur the penalties and risks imposed by our usury laws.

It is a delusion to suppose that the usury laws operate to the advantage of the borrower. The law has actually cut off the entire business of the loan agents of this city. They can lend no money in Chicago at 10 per cent, because capitalists are offered 12 for all they have, on equally good security, in New England. If the law of Illinois permitted, those who need money now, when the need is peculiarly pressing and severe, might meet their present emergency by paying the rate which money *is worth*. It is true that the emergency which makes money worth 12 per cent in Boston on bond and mortgage will be of comparatively short duration, but precisely the same circumstances prevail here; the difference being that Boston, untrammeled by foolish laws, can get the money by paying what it is worth, while Chicago, being prohibited by law from paying the market value, must go without it altogether. The usury law, therefore, operates directly to the injury and oppression of those who want to borrow it most; it absolutely prohibits them from getting it at a time when a failure to get it may prove absolute ruin.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The whole vote for Governor, of thirty (out of 100) counties in Iowa, is now known, and for the sake of comparison we give totals as follows:

Governor—Thirty Counties.		*Pres't—Thirty Counties.*	
Vale	38,429	Greeley	34,582
Carpenter	41,643	Grant	55,209
Total	80,072	Total	89,791
Carpenter ahead	3,204	Grant ahead	20,727

The whole vote of the State, for President, last year, was 204,528, and Grant's majority 60,-039. On the promise of returns to come, Carpenter's majority is claimed to be 20,000.

—The editor of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* (Mr. Beardsley), who was a member of the last Iowa Senate, makes a classification of the present membership of the Senate, thus: In favor of a Railroad Tariff bill, 25; against, 18; doubtful, 7. Or in this way:

	For bill.	*Against.*	*Doubtful.*
Senators holding over	11	15	2
Senators newly elected	14	3	5

This is something more to the point than the DesMoines classification of 34 "straight Republicans" and 16 Opposition. Indeed, the *Hawk-Eye* considers six of the Opposition as hostile to the Anti-Monopoly legislation and one as doubtful. Inasmuch as this classification is specifically based on the public record of men, as known to the editor, we should like to see his conclusions on the membership of the House in the Iowa Legislature.

—The Mount Pleasant (Iowa) *Press* calls attention to it that almost every County Treasurer in Iowa goes out of office, as the result of this election, and that Treasury "house-cleaning" is now in order. The Jackson County Treasurer reports his house cleaned by burglars (?) and $20,000 gone.

—The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Democrat* did not take kindly to the Anti-Monopoly movement, but now the editor says:

> As we have voted that ticket once we will never go back to the old parties again, no more than the Anti-Nebraska men went back to Whiggery or Know-Nothingism. The issues are cast for a new party already, and he who stands back faltering now will be left in the rear. The "drill sergeants of the old parties may wave menacingly their truncheons," but the people have determined on their own redemption. The lesson of the elections is that a new party is in process of formation, and he who does not see this fact is a dull student.

—It cannot be denied that the Republican party in Iowa has sustained a virtual defeat, which came nigh being a rout. . . . Let the ring-masters learn, and the Clarkson boys, of the *State Register*, who do the wind-work, that an intelligent people cannot be made to vote the ticket blind, that a thinking people will rebel when thieves and scallawags get the nominations. These men counted on a 60,000 Republican majority as the pack-mule to haul them through.—*Cherokee (Iowa) Times.*

—In the sunlight of this result in Iowa we say to honest men, take courage; there is hope yet that your desires for retrieving the nation from the venality and corruption that has found a place in every public station in the country may be realized; that the premium which is now paid upon infamy in high places shall receive its death-blow, and the country shall return to its original purity and economy.—*Mills County (Iowa) Journal.*

—This is glory enough for one year, and each man who has been at work in the new movement should toss his hat into the air and shout victory. Then let each man not only stand by his gun, but let him go to work to do better in the future. It is reform that is wanted.—*Page County (Iowa) Democrat.*

—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., a band of "Modoc" braves, numbering about 150,000, made a descent upon the peaceful and unsuspecting State of Iowa, scattering consternation on all sides. . . . Another remarkable feature of the raid was, that no property was molested except Republican *slates*, while very few of these escaped without being more or less battered and broken. . . . Fears are entertained that they will return next year with greatly augmented forces.—*Webster City (Iowa) Index.*

—The fiat has gone forth! the horns are sounding at every point of the compass around the political walls of our modern Jericho, and they will soon crumble before the advancing columns of the coming hosts.—*Maquoketa (Ia.) Sentinel.*

—The truth is simply that it is a new move on the political chess-board, and not one of the old stereotyped ones that have been made many times before, and its enemies may console themselves that they will now have something to combat that has as much vitality as the Democratic party displayed in its palmiest days, and that fraud and corruption have run riot long enough in our country.—*Indianola (Iowa) Tribune.*

—The party of corruption is demoralized but not subdued. The battle for the people will have to be renewed next year, and resistance may be expected from every source which can be controlled by official patronage and public plunder. The effort to retain the Congressional influence will be such as must be met by an organized opposition. And we can only expect this organization from the men who were elected this fall. Whether they number enough to control the Legislature makes little difference for the future. It is their conduct as men and as representatives which will determine the future of the party.—*DesMoines (Iowa) Leader.*

—Let us assure you, gentlemen, if you go to DesMoines this winter and attach yourselves to either a Republican or Democratic caucus, when elected by the people as Anti-Monopolists in opposition to the old parties, you will find a storm of indignation raised about your heads by the constituency you have betrayed.—*Mt. Pleasant (Ia.) Press.*

—The DesMoines *Register* seems to be showing its hand. It expects to have matters so skillfully manipulated that at the opening of the Legislature there will be two party caucuses of yore—a Democratic and a Republican caucus for the organization of the Assembly; that all the members who were formerly of the Republican party will be worked into the Republican caucus, and the party continue to have everything its own way as usual. There will be two caucuses as usual. One of them will not be a Democratic caucus, no matter how much Radical Republicans may desire it.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The Republican press is just now discussing the question, whether the Independent Republicans who were elected to the General Assembly of Iowa shall be permitted to go into the Republican caucus or not. We have just a word or two to say on this subject: If there is one feature of American politics more reprehensible than another it is this caucus system. . . . We earnestly hope, therefore, that the members of the next General Assembly who have been elected on the Independent or Anti-Monopoly ticket will not go into *any* caucus—either of their own or of the old party from which they have broken away. Let them return to the pure practices of the fathers, and the God of purity will crown them with the reward of the pure.—*Glenwood (Iowa) Journal.*

—Now for something else. Iowa wants a new class of men to run the State Government and represent it in Congress. The election means that this new class will be forthcoming. If parties, as they now exist, don't take in the situation, and select candidates from the people instead of from the politicians, some other organization will. Old things have passed away, and new things are in order. Let all the earth shout hozanna!—*Canton (Iowa) Age.*

—It is vain to blink the fact that this political panic is due to loss of confidence in the Republican party, caused by exposures in Congress last winter, the passage of the back-pay and increased-pay bill, and especially by the President's failure to veto that bill. He ought to have vetoed it; duty required it. The excuse that the appropriations to keep the wheels of Government in motion would thereby have been lost is no justification at all. . . . Let Congress promptly repeal the Salary act and cut down the President's salary to statu quo.—*Washington (Iowa) Press.*

RICHMOND, IND.

The Packing Season—Saloons Closed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 27.—The hog market opens with nearly as many as last year, but the corn is short and they are not so fat. Buyers are engaging at $4.00. Packers commence about the middle of November.

Twenty odd saloons have closed since the Indiana Temperance law was declared constitutional. Only three licensed ones are open.

CANADA.

Proceedings of the Dominion Parliament.

The Leader of the Opposition Moves a Want of Confidence.

A Long and Acrimonious Discussion Expected.

The Opposition Claim a Small Majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 27.—The Speaker of the House of Commons took the chair at 3 o'clock p. m. The reports of several Election Committees were read.

PARDON FOR RIEL.

Among other notices of motions was one by Lanthier, to the effect that the House address the Imperial Government praying that it grant amnesty and pardon for offenses committed in Manitoba during the late rebellion, including, of course, pardon to Riel.

THE REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

was moved by Whitton, M. P., of Hamilton City, in this province, and seconded by Baby, of Quebec Province. The former spoke in English, the latter in French, both making short speeches. The first clause of the address was carried without discussion. The second clause, having reference to the Pacific Railway question, was read.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN ARMS.

Upon which Mackenzie at once rose to move an amendment thereto, or, in other words, a vote of want of confidence. He explained that his sentiments were shared by gentlemen who had not on former occasions shared his views. He briefly stated that a majority of the House were in accord with him, and would support his motion. He next proceeded to review the course of the Government on the Pacific Railway matter, from its inception until the day of its abandonment by Allan's Company, reviewing also the evidence given before the Commission. He displayed astuteness and rather exceeded himself in the ability with which he reviewed the testimony adduced before the Commission. He concluded a long and able speech by moving his amendment, which reads as follows:

> And we have to acquaint His Excellency that, by their course in reference to the investigation of the charges preferred by Mr. Huntington, in his place in the House, and under the facts disclosed in the evidence laid before us, His Excellency's address has merited the severe censure of this House. [Loud cheers.]

This was seconded by Mr. Coffin, of Nova Scotia, and the House rose for recess.

A DEFENDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

At 8 o'clock, on reassembling, the Hon. Dr. Tupper rose and spoke in reply, on behalf of the Government. Tupper took occasion, in the commencement of his speech, to refer to the fact that this was not the first time Mackenzie had boasted of having a majority at his back, though the results showed differently. He then reviewed Mackenzie's remarks seriatim, and denounced his accusations as falsehoods.

An amusing circumstance occurred during his speech. He said the Parliamentary Committee was partisan; that Sir John A. Macdonald had appointed three partisans on one side, and two partisans on the other. Mr. Blake interposed and said, on the Royal Commission Sir John A had appointed three partizans on one side, and one on the other side, which elicited roars of laughter.

MR. HUNTINGTON SPEAKS.

After the conclusion of Tupper's speech, the Hon. Mr. Huntington rose, and was speaking at midnight, when this report closed. He spoke with great vigor and eloquence, defending his own conduct in reference to the question, and caused the interest of the House to be raised to the highest pitch.

THE DEBATE TO BE PROLONGED.

There is evidence of the debate lasting some days, and the Opposition are very hopeful, though the Government is putting forth strenuous exertions. The result is somewhat uncertain, but with whatever side victory attaches, the majority will be small.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Judge William A. Porter of the Superior Court.

This community was shocked, yesterday afternoon, to hear of the sudden death of Judge William A. Porter, of the Superior Court of Cook County, than whom no man was more widely known and respected in this city and vicinity. A resident of Chicago eighteen years, he has been prominently before the people nearly all that time, and has always filled his various positions with eminent ability and probity. A man of very temperate habits, he was taken away in the prime of life, and with a prospect of great usefulness before him; being only 48 years of age, with a strong vigorous physique. Judge Porter seemed to feel, however, that his present sedentary life was not suitable to his general health, and increasing years, for he remarked to an intimate friend a few days since, that should he be elected another term, he would serve that out and then retire from the bench and go into some active business.

Judge Porter was born in 1825, in the city of Philadelphia, where he spent the first few years of his life. When ten years old, his parents moved to New York, where he received his education, being quite remarkable as a boy, for having a clear, logical, and well-balanced mind. Adopting the law as a profession, he went, at 19 years of age, to study law with an uncle, Judge Hogeboom (since Judge of the Supreme Court), and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. His great talents rapidly raised him in his profession, and when 27 years old he was elected Attorney of the State of New York. Although a young man of prominence in the Empire State, yet he felt that in the rising City of Chicago was a field without limit for a man of brains, and in 1856 he settled permanently in this city. Almost immediately his ability was recognized, and his business so increased that in 1858 he formed a copartnership with H. G. Spafford and L. M. Jones, under the firm of Porter, Spafford & Jones. This firm was in existence for two years, and, in 1860, the war coming on, one of the firm, Mr. Jones, enlisted, and the firm was dissolved, and a new firm formed, under the title of Porter & Steele, the latter gentleman being Henry T. Steele, a prominent lawyer of this city. This firm was at No. 80 Dearborn street until Judge Porter retired from it and went upon the Bench in 1867.

In 1861, Judge Porter married Miss Abigail Boise, of Northampton, Mass., a most estimable lady, alike admired and respected for her great intellectual powers and her thorough devotion to her husband. One child was the fruit of this marriage, who is at present with his grandmother in Rye, N. Y., attending school. Mrs. Porter died in 1871, lamented by a very large circle of friends.

Judge Porter belonged to an intellectual family. His father was a man of marked ability. One of his brothers, John A. Porter, is a Professor at Yale College, and widely known for his great erudition and learning. The Judge himself was a man of very broad culture and liberal views. He was a patron of art and passionately fond of fine pictures, good music, and all that was grand and beautiful in art and nature.

As we have before intimated, every one was completely taken by surprise to hear of the Judge's death. He was in his prime, and his general health was most excellent. At first it was not believed; but subsequent inquiry only confirmed the sad news. At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the Judge rang his bell and asked the boy to bring up his morning paper and find out the time, which was done, and that was the last seen of him alive. When it was time for court to open, and the Judge did not appear, inquiry was made for him, and no one had seen him. He took his meals opposite his lodgings, No. 444 West Washington street, but was not at breakfast. His door was fastened, and it was thought he did not wish to be disturbed, so no attempt was made to force an entrance into his room till near 1 o'clock, when the door was opened, and the Judge was found in his bath-room dead, lying near his bath-tub, ready to take a bath. He could not have been dead very long when discovered. A telegram was at once sent to his son, in Rye, N. Y., and one to his brother, Henry C. Porter, of Sterling, Ill., conveying to them the sad news. His brother answered that he would be here last night, but at 9 o'clock he had not arrived. Coroner Stephens was notified of the Judge's sudden death and repaired at once to his residence to hold an inquest, but at the urgent request of many of Judge Porter's intimate friends he deferred the post-mortem examination until to-day, in order to give the deceased's brother an opportunity to see him.

Judge Porter evidently died of heart-disease or apoplexy—it is generally thought the latter.

Cyrus Wakefield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The sudden death, yesterday, of Cyrus Wakefield has occasioned an unusual interest in all circles. He was one of the most extensive and boldest speculators in Boston, and held large lots of real estate in the heart of the business portion of the city, besides much more out of town. His wealth, in the first instance, was obtained by importing rattan and manufacturing furniture of it. He owned many vessels trading with Singapore, which brought various cargoes. His manufactory in Wakefield employed 1,300 men, and he was largely interested in another of the same description in Fitchburg. He was also owner of the Boston and Maine Iron Works, a very extensive business. He held more stock in the Boston & Maine Railroad than any other individual, and large blocks in other roads, being a Director in several railroad companies. In this city he owned the Quincy House, City Hotel, Central House, Old Brattle Square Church, and much contiguous property, where he proposed building a hotel whenever Washington street was extended. He also owned the Studio Building, on Tremont street. His real estate is said to be all heavily mortgaged. At one time during the panic, it was reported that he was in difficulty, but he met all his obligations, paying what was demanded for money and loans. There are not more than one or two men in Boston who carry on as extensive and various business as did Mr. Wakefield. The strain on his mental powers was enormous, for, like Oakes Ames, he carried his business in his head. He was very liberal and public-spirited. Lately he built a dormitory for Harvard College, at a cost of $100,000. He built a Town Hall for Wakefield, which was named in his honor, costing the same sum, and spent money freely for the improvement of the place. He was very popular with all classes, and especially with his workmen. There has been considerable speculation as to his real financial position, and opinions vary, some asserting a belief that his estate will prove insolvent, but those who are most likely to know say that, after paying all floating obligations, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, there will be left more than $2,000,000. He leaves no children. His death is reckoned a public loss, for he had few equals in shrewdness, courage, and capacity for large affairs.

RELIGIOUS.

Missionary Work of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in annual session to-day. Among those present were Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Board; Lee, of Iowa; Tallbot, of Indiana; McCaskrey, of Michigan; and Bishop Toser, of Africa. Bishop Smith made an address, dwelling on the necessity existing for an increase of laborers in the Lord's vineyard. The annual report of the Board showed a gratifying increase of work. The receipts for the past year were $173,254; expenditures, $137,918. The appointment of a Bishop for Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, and Wyoming was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

STABBING AFFRAYS.

The Knife Brought Twice into Requisition, Last Evening, to Settle Difficulties Between Men.

A serious affray occurred near the corner of Foster and Polk streets, about half-past 8 o'clock last night, in which a man named John Fitzgerald stabbed Michael Sullivan, a neighbor of his, in the left breast. It is claimed by Fitzgerald that the affray grew out of a feud that had long standing. Sullivan claims that he had never quarreled with Fitzgerald, and could assign no cause why he should attempt to kill him. It was said by some that Fitzgerald was crazy. The circumstances attending the affray were as follows: About 8 o'clock Sullivan returned from his work. In ascending a flight of stairs that run up between the houses, Fitzgerald suddenly confronted him, and, without uttering a word, he made a thrust at him with a large shoe-knife, and inflicted a cut about 4 inches long in his left breast. Sullivan sank down upon the stairs, and Fitzgerald ran away. He subsequently returned, and secreted himself in his own house, No. 8 Foster street. Officers Muhelecan and Condon appeared promptly on the scene and arrested Fitzgerald. Sullivan was carried to the office of Dr. Hart, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, where the wound was dressed. It was found to extend from the collar-bone to the base of the left lung. Had the knife not been turned by the bone, the heart would have been penetrated. The wound is serious, but will probably not prove fatal.

ANOTHER AFFRAY.

About 7 o'clock last evening a man named Ed Curtis stabbed a man named John Blane six times in the back, in a saloon at the corner of Clark and Polk streets. The affray exemplified the advantage of wearing thick clothes, as the knife did not penetrate deeper at any thrust than the skin. Curtis was arrested by Roundsman Bartheion and locked up in the Armory. Blane was detained to appear against his assailant this morning. The parties are both colored, and the affray took place at a political meeting.

NEWS ITEMS.

The City of St. Paul, Minn., claims 35,210 population, and Minneapolis 27,284.

—Charles W. Bowen, the alleged defaulting Treasurer of Appanoose County, Iowa, after a two years' siege in the courts, has been acquitted.

—Ben Randall raised 2,200 cabbages on one-half acre, near Ottumwa, Iowa, which averaged about ten pounds each, or at the rate of 44,000 pounds of sauerkraut to the acre. Cabbages properly taken care of will produce something over $400 per acre in Wapello County.

—Potato scarcity has given turnips a lift—the price being 80 cents to $1 per bushel. Last year they were 30 cents. We know of one farmer who is in luck with turnips; he plowed up an acre of potatoes in the spring and planted it with turnips. He has hit it exactly—his one acre yields about 700 bushels of turnips, or almost $700. He half regrets he didn't plant his whole farm with turnips.—*Davenport (Ia.) Gazette.*

—Probably the best indicted family alive is the Merrihews—three in all, residing in Polk County, Ia. The family is the object of thirty indictments by the Grand Jury of that county—all at once. In preparing for trial, 217 witnesses—70 for State, and 147 for defense—have been summoned. Fifteen hundred dollars as witness fees were paid in one day. The Merrihews are said to be thieves, or worse. Seven lawyers officiate in the cases.

—Prairie chickens are so thick out of town along the B. & M. Road, that they fly up and roost in long rows upon the telegraph wire. Their habit is to settle alternately, head and tail. Hunters who understand this, make a good thing by climbing a telegraph pole early in the morning, before the chickens wake up, discharging a barrel each side of the wire and knocking the heads off of scores at each pop.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

MORTUARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—The funeral of the late William Stadden took place yesterday, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends. He was buried in accordance with the ritual of the Odd Fellows, of which order he was a zealous member. It is proposed to name an Odd Fellows' Lodge, which he recently founded here, Stadden Lodge No. 465.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 1,500. The receipts were mostly of [illegible]ing and feeding stock. The packers' inquiry is [illegible]proving, and prime are a shade better. Through [illegible] an cows, $1.15@1.30; rough through Texan [illegible] $1.20@1.30; through Texan steers, $1.35@1.[illegible]; wintered Texan cows, $1.90; Texan corn-fed [illegible] $3.10; good through Texan steers, $1.70@2.[illegible].

HOGS—Nominal at $3.35@3.50.

Functions of the Brain.

Recent researches made in Englgnd appear to establish the fact that each convolution of the brain is a separate organ, though several of them may work together, and often do; that the [illegible] motion centres are collected in the front [illegible] of the brain; that the muscles of the [illegible] moved by the convolution just above the [illegible] where the phrenologists locate ailmen[illegible] that the main, if not the sole use of the [illegible]lum is to move the muscles of the eye, [illegible] thus more amply supplied with brain [illegible] any other portion of the body of equal [illegible] that epilepsy is caused by a lesion [illegible] convolutions of the brain.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Complete Failure of Mr. Storey's "Eclectic" Convention.

A Few Dozen Sample-Room Bummers Meet and Gabble.

Long John Bids Desperately for a Nomination, and Is Disappointed.

The Colored Troops of the Third Ward Say They Must Have a Black Alderman.

Precinct Boundaries and Registry Places.

A Variety of Interesting Political News.

THE ECLECTICS.

AN ANONYMOUS ADVERTISEMENT

in the Sunday papers called a meeting at Kingsbury Music Hall for last evening. A man stood at the door and peddled slips of paper containing articles taken from the English column of the *Staats Zeitung*, all of them a pack of lies. At 7:30, Mr. S. D. Haskell, who seemed to be the head and front of the enterprise, had the door opened, and the few persons there began to saunter into the hall and loaf around, inquiring of each other what it all meant? About half-past 8 a hundred or more were on hand, including Bob Kenny, the representative of the Hesing party, in whose interest the meeting was gotten up, if, indeed, it was not in the interest of Long John.

GETTING A CHAIRMAN.

After considerable rapping by the impatient crowd, "Conchshell" Reynolds mounted the platform, and said he had been requested to call the meeting to order. Who would they have for Chairman?

A voice—"Dr. Wickersham."

Another voice—"Reynolds, Reynolds."

Dr. Wickersham declined.

Somebody put Reynolds, and said he was elected.

Mr. Reynolds did not understand that. He was hardly Chairman. Who would they have?

A voice nominated the Hon. John M. Rountree.

Mr. Rountree was elected.

Mr. Reynolds invited him to step up and take hold.

Mr. Rountree was not so green. He had evacuated the ranch.

Mr. Reynolds continued to invite him up, but as Mr. Rountree was by that time at the other side of Clark street bridge, he could not have heard the pathetic appeal of the conchological Chairman, and he did not come up.

Avrice—"Wickersham will serve."

The Chair said Dr. Wickersham had been excused. Would they reconsider the excuse?

They would; they did.

Dr. Wickersham mounted the platform amid a storm of applause. He explained that he was not one of the originators of the meeting, and would not be responsible for its action if he did not approve of what was done. Then he rapped on the table and fetched the crowd to order, maintaining wonderful decorum during the time he occupied the chair.

MR. HASKELL SAID

he had a hand in that game,—the game of getting up the meeting,—if it was a game. He found there were very many people in Chicago opposed to both tickets—one a sample-room ticket, and the other an office-seekers' ticket. They wanted citizens to come and consult with each other, and make up a new ticket, or an eclectic one. Many prominent citizens were in favor of the meeting, and were to be there, but they did not come. The Convention could do as it pleased. He saw men at the Pacific Hotel putting an arm round an Irishman, another arm round a Dutchman, kissing a Swede and a Norwegian, to get their influence. They wanted men to take hold of affairs who did not want office. The young men in the wards should organize and control things. The object of the meeting was to put things in the hands of young men and control events. Let them take up the two tickets and make up a ticket if they could, and, if not, they could nominate a new ticket. Why not nominate Marshall Field for Mayor? He was at the head of a big mercantile house. [Applause.] Or they could take up W. E. Daggett, J. H. McVicker, or Edson Keith. The young men should take hold of things. He was in favor of young men running the Government. He was sorry men who were expected were not there.

MR. LYON SAID

the names of the gentlemen mentioned would be revered and handed down to posterity, but none of them were more representative men than L. L. Bond. [Applause.]

The Chair said that was not a meeting of bummers, and there should be order. While he was in the chair there should be decorum.

Mr. Lyon asked if he was in order, and, being told that he was, proceeded to remark that Mr. Bond was indorsed by the entire community, and by every lover of law and order in the city. [Applause.] Take David A. Gage, and he had done more for the city than any man who ever held his office. [Applause.] Mr. Wadsworth was also a man of standing, and was pledged to return the interest on the money to the county. [Applause.] From beginning to end the Citizens' Ticket was a good one, and it would be indorsed by the people. [Applause.] He moved that it be indorsed by the meeting. [Applause].

The Chair ruled the motion out of order, and said he could entertain no such motion.

MR. HASKELL AGAIN ROSE

and began pitching into everybody. Nothing pleased him. He would like a ticket that he could make up himself. That was the sum and substance of his windy rampage. In reply to Mr. Doherty, the gentleman would not say he had any objection to Hesing's gang.

Reynolds moved to call the party the Citizens' Reunion.

Loud calls for "Cleveland."

The Chair declined to entertain Reynolds' reunion motion, and then suggested that speeches be limited to five minutes, which was an eminently wise suggestion.

REYNOLDS DISROBED,

laying his coat and stock gently down on the pine floor, and, after adjusting his glasses, mounted the platform to announce that he never held an office. He never did. Then he got off that same old speech until there were cries of "Time."

The Chair observed that he had ten seconds left.

Reynolds consumed the ten seconds moving that they organize a Citizens' party. Then he descended from the platform, picked up his accoutrements, and seated himself in a chair.

MR. CLEVELAND SAID

it was with diffidence he took the stage. He hadn't taken the stage for twelve years. They expected others there to talk to them. He then went on and told the story of the bridge-raising, and the orator who wished the bridge were part of the howling wilderness, appropriating the story to himself. He wanted a young man for Mayor. [A voice—"Yourself."]

Time was called.

Yells for Heafield.

JOHN TOOK THE ROSTRUM,

and went on to say he had just come into the hall expecting to see a meeting of citizens, and what did he find but a mutual-admiration society of very young men. [Laughter.] He didn't want any five minute rules in this free country, but believed a man should talk as long as he pleased, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. [Loud laughter.] That was it,—free speech. He had always been a party man, but the bars were down, and he was loose. [Cheers.] He found that meeting had begun in as narrow a rut as could be. He didn't want more than five minutes. He could relieve himself in that time. Most any man of sense could. He had a hankering for representative men.

Bob Kenny wanted to know if Colvin was a representative man.

Heafield—"I am not acquainted with him, sir."

Kenney—"Isn't he a good man?"

Heafield—"He's a good express man, perhaps." [Laughter.]

Mr. Heafield said he would vote for some on both tickets, and if the boys before him got up a ticket, then he would vote for some of them, too. [Cheers.] He wanted good men, and was going on, when "time" was up, and John lapsed from an indignant orator into a patient listener.

Cries for Van Buren.

Gen. Van Buren talked, of course.

Cries of "McHugh," "Rountree."

Mr. McHugh said he never heard of Colvin, and was glad Bond didn't pledge himself, but waited to take his oath and fulfill the law.

"Wentworth" was called for.

THE HON. LONG JOHN

accordingly came forward, and, after uncoiling himself, proceeded to make an harangue, in which he fished for a nomination for Mayor, pitching into everybody else but the Hon. John Wentworth.

When he got through, Mr. Cleveland, who had been whispering with Mr. Haskell, said they should have a good man for Mayor,—a man like Robert Lincoln, the son of their martyred President, or John Wentworth. [Applause.] He threatened to put a ticket in the field in conjunction with Haskell and some others.

The Chairman, who presided with real ability, then announced the meeting adjourned, winding up with the old nursery rhyme:

> An old cat had her kittens in Jacob's bed,
> Six were white, and six were red.

And thus ended the effort of Long John to get the nomination for Mayor and assist Hesing and his crowd. It was a Hesing meeting from beginning to end.

It is understood that it was intended to hold two other meetings, one on the West and one on the North Side, but the affair last night turned out such a miserable farce that they will in all probability be abandoned.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

THEY WANT AN ALDERMAN.

A meeting of the colored voters of the Third Ward was held yesterday evening in the Chapel, for the purpose of nominating an Alderman in the place of Ald. McGennies, the nominee of the Citizens' Union meeting of last Saturday night. The Chair was taken by Mr. Hancock, who explained the object of the meeting. A committee, consisting of T. C. Cooper, William Alexander, L. B. White, Dr. J. H. Lewis, and D. C. Dawson, was appointed to prepare a report. Their labors resulted in the presentation of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, At a meeting held Saturday evening last, purporting to be a Law-and-Order meeting, J. W. McGennies was declared to be nominated for Alderman, without any regard to law and order, or the rights of the citizens of the Ward, and by refusing to allow a ballot to be had to determine between the respective candidates; and

WHEREAS, Being fully satisfied that said McGennies was nominated by a ring who seek for nothing but the spoils of office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we now proceed to the nomination of an Alderman for the Third Ward.

Mr. White objected gravely to the resolution being passed until after mature deliberation. He was not a member of the Third Ward, but inasmuch as he had been invited, on a previous occasion, to represent the colored people of the city generally, he would speak a few words. He said that Ald. McGennies had failed during his two years of office to do anything for the colored people. Their district had been totally neglected. No improvements whatever had been made. The cholera had been allowed to commit its ravages, without any efforts on the part of the Alderman of the Third Ward to alleviate it. The meeting on Saturday night had been packed in the interests of the Alderman and the claims of the colored voters had been ignored. If the colored voters stood by him they deserved to be deprived of their right of suffrage, which had been conferred upon them. In a passionate peroration, glowing with oriental imagery, he denounced the Alderman.

Mr. Baker took serious objection to certain remarks of Mr. White, which he deemed to be personal, and rose to explain, which he did in a very personal manner.

The Chairman objected to his doing so, although he had allowed Mr. White full sway. He told the speaker that he had no right to come to the meeting to grind his axes.

Mr. Baker denied having attended the meeting with a sinister object in view, and proceeded to decimate Mr. White in a twenty-minute speech. He believed that the colored people should have a colored representative.

Mr. King was of the same opinion. He thought the colored people had a right to one out of forty representatives. What the colored people wanted was "a man who at 11 or 12 o'clock at night could be called upon by a colored citizen to bail out a Third Warder who had got himself into the clutches of the police, and got to bail the unfortunate out." Mr. King referred to the good business he did in the liquor line, and said he would quit selling liquor the next day if any the colored citizens would promise not to divide, but support a colored candidate for office. What was wanted was "a man of our bosom."

Mr. Bradford advocated Mr. McGenniss in a sensible speech, and said that the colored voters of the Third Ward could have had improvements if they, like others had done, would pay for them.

The next speaker was James Johnson, who said he did not intend to make any personal attack upon previous members of the Common Council representing the Third Ward, but would state that they had proved poor representatives, and quite regardless of the colored voters. What they wanted was a colored representative. In conclusion he nominated Mr. Hancock for the office, but that gentleman declined. The speaker then nominated J. F. Temple, who received the unanimous vote of the meeting, which, however, rejected almost as unanimously a motion to appoint a committee to wait upon him and acquaint him of his nomination.

Then Mr. Johnson moved to nominate Mr. J. W. E. Thomas, who was also unanimously elected.

The meeting, after appointing, with some difficulty, a committee to wait upon him, and acquaint him with the honor conferred upon him, adjourned.

WARD MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A meeting was held last evening at Ousley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, for the purpose of nominating a Law-and-Order Alderman for the Thirteenth Ward. M. F. G. Welch was elected Chairman and Jack Wing Secretary.

Mr. S. S. Gardner, the gentleman who was nominated by the Hesingites to take Comiskey's place as candidate for Member of the Board of Equalization, asked who was at the meeting last Friday when this meeting was ordered.

Mr. Welch stated that they had met for the purpose of nominating an Alderman, but they postponed action until this meeting

Mr. Gardner said he could not see the object of the meeting, since the Committee of Seventy had ordered a caucus to be held to-morrow night at Carter's store, on Madison street. Several gentlemen had already their tickets printed, and he held the ticket of one of them in his hand. The ticket had been gotten up by Mr. McFarland, a good man, whom he and every respectable citizen of the ward could support.

Mr. Hall thought they should nominate a man regardless of politics or of caucuses—one who would vote taxes, not only upon others, but also upon himself. He thought Mr. F. G. Welch such a man, and he therefore nominated him for that office.

Mr. Welch blushingly thanked him for the compliment. He had never before been in politics except last fall, when he wrote a book entitled "Five days a Politician,"—a very silly production, in which he abused Long John and Horace Greeley, but he did not make any money out of it. Although he did not think the nomination equivalent to an election, because Messrs. McFarland and Campbell, who would be candidates before the caucus, would have the inside track, they understanding the fine art of wire-pulling, still, if he was the choice of the meeting, he would accept, although he did not care a fig for the nomination.

Mr. Wilkison said he was a Law-and-Order man all over. He would oppose an election that night, because there would be a Law-and-Order caucus held Tuesday night. He was not afraid of the ticket he intends to support, and the man that is selected should go on that ticket by all means.

Mr. Stone made a lengthy speech favoring the election of Mr. McFarland, because that gentleman lived south of Madison street, which portion of the ward should have the Alderman, because it most needed improvements.

Mr. Welch said he saw the justice of Mr. Stone's remarks, and, as he lived north of Madison street, he would decline to be a candidate.

Gen. Stiles moved that when the meeting adjourn it be until Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock, to meet at the corner of Seeley avenue and Madison street, to nominate a Law-and-Order candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. Stiles' motion was unanimously adopted.

After several other gentlemen had made speeches, the meeting adjourned.

A PRIMARY ELECTION

will be held this afternoon in the Thirteenth Ward at No. 797 Madison street, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Alderman on the Law-and-Order ticket. The polls will be open from 4 till 9 o'clock. While there are several persons mentioned in connection with this position, the choice seems to lie between J. S. McFarland, a respectable merchant in this city, and J. L. Campbell, Alderman from 1869 to 1871, and who, running for re-election against the fire-proof candidate, was defeated. Mr. McFarland is in every respect a competent man for the position.

The following card gives the position of Ald. Sherwood on this question:

To My Friends of the Thirteenth Ward:

As there seems to be some misunderstanding relative to my position, it may be proper for me to say that I am not a candidate for re-election, and do not desire to have my name go before any primary meeting for the nomination for Alderman. I do not hesitate to say that I am opposed to all such candidates as are so extremely anxious to be Alderman of our ward that they find it necessary to call numerous private meetings of their friends to herald their *double* nomination to the public. The name of J. S. McFarland has been so favorably mentioned that it will give me great pleasure to render any assistance possible in his support.

GEO. SHERWOOD.

TWELFTH WARD.

A large number of citizens assembled last evening at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, near Madison, for the purpose of nominating a Law-and-Order Alderman for the Twelfth Ward. The Hon. Willard Woodard was elected President, and, on taking the chair, made a few eloquent remarks, paying a handsome tribute to the memory of Judge William A. Porter, who was a resident of the Twelfth Ward.

Several other gentlemen made eulogistic remarks on the many virtues of the deceased. A. N. Linscott was elected Secretary.

Monroe Heath, the present incumbent, and Thomas E. Courtney were put in nomination as Aldermen.

A ballot being taken, Mr. Heath received 108 votes, and Thomas E. Courtney 41.

On motion, Mr. Heath's nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Heath being called upon, made a speech, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, and promising to do his duty in the future as he had done in the past.

Mr. J. A. Sleeper, W. Woodard, and others made speeches in favor of the Law-and-Order movement, after which the meeting adjourned.

IN GENERAL.

THE SAMPLE-ROOM PARTY.

The Hesingites have put Mr. Jamieson on their ticket for City Attorney, in place of Mr. Adams, resigned, and S. S. Gardner for the State Board of Equalization, in place of Mr. Comiskey. Then Mr. Kraiger, a Scandinavian, was taken off as the candidate for Police Clerk, and Martin Scully, who was tried before the Council in connection with the North Side Police Court, —a nice man indeed,—was put in his place.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. M. H. Borke, Andrew M. Borke, and John Thielen, all of the Nineteenth Ward, desire THE TRIBUNE to announce that they will not serve as members of the Executive Committee of that ward for the Citizens' Union Ticket. While aware of the disheartening effect it will have upon the supporters of the aforesaid ticket to learn that these well-known gentlemen, whose reputation is coextensive with the houses in which the live, and who can at any time control three vote, are arrayed against them, still we publish this brief summary of their voluminous communications, and trust that they will deal with the Law-and-Order party as gently as they can.

A correspondent calls attention to the insidious wiles of Mr. Greene, who, having been defeated as candidate for the Aldermanic nomination on the ticket of the People's party, now seeks to pass himself off as a Law-and-Order man, in order to injure Mr. Cleveland. The voters of the Fourteenth Ward will please act accordingly.

Capt. William P. Cardwell is a candidate for Alderman of the Ninth Ward.

LAW-AND-ORDER COUNTY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The above Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, will meet at Judge Gookins' office, No. 84 Washington street, this (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock: James B. Bradwell, S. B. Gookins, H. B. Brayton, J. B. Wakeman, John Durkin, R. P. Derickson, M. M. Miller, C. G. Haymon, P. Hayward, Monroe Heath, G. N. Abbey, Alexander McKinzie, J. E. Trowbridge, John C. Barker, F. L. Chase, J. M. Sandberg, Charles E. Hurlbut, J. H. Donlin, H. M. Singer, H. W. Austin, H. B. Hurd, W. C. Dunton, Joseph N. Barker.

(Signed) J. B. BRADWELL, Chairman.

CANDIDATES, ATTENTION.

All candidates upon the Citizens' Union Ticket are requested to meet the Executive Campaign Committee at Headquarters, this morning, at 10 o'clock sharp.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Chairman.

JUDICIAL.

A nomination will be made to-day by the representatives of the Citizens' Union Ticket for a Judge of the Superior Court in the place of Judge Porter. The names of M. F. Tuley, Jesse O. Norton, and Hiram Barber, are those which are most prominently mentioned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A caucus meeting of the Law-and-Order citizens of the Sixth Ward will be held this evening at No. 92 Archer avenue, for the purpose of nominating an Alderman.

A meeting of the Law-and-Order citizens of the Tenth Ward will be held at the northwest corner of Green and Madison streets this evening.

The Law-and-Order voters of the Fifteenth Ward are requested to meet this evening at the Lutheran Church, near Fourth street.

A meeting of Fourteenth Ward residents favoring the Citizens' Union ticket will be held this evening on Fulton street, near Hoyne.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union ticket of the Fourth Ward this evening, at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

A grand ratification meeting of the Citizens' Union ticket will be held under the auspices of the Ninth Ward Citizens' Union Club in the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on West Harrison street, this evening. The Hon. L. L. Bond, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, the Hon. W. K. Sullivan, the Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Capt. J. W. Connett, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

REGISTRATION.

BOUNDARIES OF PRECINCTS, ETC.

The following shows the boundaries of the election precincts in the various wards, together with the voting-places therein:

WARD I.

Precinct 1—North by the river, south by Monroe street, east by the lake, west by LaSalle street. Voting place, Sheriff's office.

Precinct 2—North by the river, south by Monroe street, east by LaSalle street, west by the South Branch. Voting place, Fire Patrol Building.

WARD II.

Precinct 1—North by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by the lake, west by Clark street. Voting place, No. 297 State street.

Precinct 2—North by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by Clark street, west by the river. Voting place, Van Buren and Sherman streets.

WARD III.

Precinct 1—North by Harrison street, south by Twelfth, east by the lake, west by Third avenue. Voting place, Peck court and State street.

Precinct 2—North by Harrison street, south by Twelfth, east by Third avenue, west by South Branch. Voting place, 458 Clark street.

Precinct 3—North by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth, east by State, west by South Branch. Voting place, 662 State street.

Precinct 4—North by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth, east by the lake, west by State. Voting place, 663 State street.

WARD IV.

Precinct 1—North by Sixteenth street, south by Eighteenth, east by the lake, west by Clark. Voting place, 856 State street.

Precinct 2—North by Eighteenth street, south by Twenty-first, east by the lake, west by Clark. Voting place, 919 State street.

Precinct 3—North by Twenty-first street, south by Twenty-third, east by the lake, west by Clark. Voting place, Howland's stables.

Precinct 4—North by Twenty-third street, south by Twenty-sixth, east by the lake, west by Clark. Voting place, Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue.

WARD V.

Precinct 1—North by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirty-first street, east by Indiana avenue, west by Clark street. Voting place, Twenty-ninth and State streets.

Precinct 2—North by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirty-first street, east by Lake street, west by Indiana avenue. Voting place, Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue.

Precinct 3—North by Thirty-first street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Lake street, west by South Park street. Voting place, Douglas street and Cottage Grove avenue.

Precinct 4—North by Thirty-first street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by South Park avenue, west by Clark street. Voting place, 1,606 State street.

WARD VI.

Precinct 1—North by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second street, east by Clark street, west by South Branch. Voting place, 164 Archer avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Twenty-second street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Clark street, west by Stewart avenue. Voting place, Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue.

Precinct 3—North by South Branch, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Stewart avenue, west by Halsted street. Voting place, No. 370 Archer avenue.

Precinct 4—North by South Branch, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Halsted, west by Ullmann. Voting place, Archer avenue and Farrell street.

Precinct 5—North by Illinois Canal, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Ullmann, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 770 Archer avenue.

WARD VII.

Precinct 1—North by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, No. 23 Canalport avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 772 Halsted street.

Precinct 3—North by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch, east by Halsted, west by Centre avenue. Voting place, No. 105 Fisk street.

Precinct 4—North by Sixteenth street, south by Illinois Canal, east by Centre avenue, west by Kedzie street. Voting place, Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue.

Precinct 5—North by Sixteenth street, south by Illinois Canal, east by Kedzie street, west by city limits. Voting place, Lawndale.

WARD VIII.

Precinct 1—North by Twelfth street, south by Mitchell, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, Maxwell street engine-house.

Precinct 2—North by Mitchell street, south by Sixteenth, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, No. 596 Canal street.

Precinct 3—North by Twelfth street, south by Mitchell, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, Twelfth and Union streets.

Precinct 4—North by Mitchell street, south by Sixteenth, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 613 Jefferson street.

Precinct 5—North by Twelfth street, south by Mitchell, east by Halsted, west by Centre avenue. Voting place, No. 129 Brown street.

Precinct 6—North by Mitchell street, south by Sixteenth, east by Halsted, west by Centre avenue, Voting place, No. 26 Henry street.

Precinct 7—North by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth, east by Centre avenue, west by Loomis. Voting place, Coolidge street and Ashland avenue.

Precinct 8—North by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth, east by Loomis, west by city limits. Voting place, Sampson and Loomis streets.

WARD IX.

Precinct 1—North by Van Buren street, south by Polk, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, No. 356 Canal street.

Precinct 2—North by Polk street, south by Twelfth, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, DeKoven and Canal streets.

Precinct 3—North by Van Buren street, south by Polk, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 172 Harrison street.

Precinct 4—North by Polk street, south by Twelfth, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 177 DeKoven street.

Precinct 5—North by Taylor street, south by Twelfth, east by Halsted, west by May. Voting place, No. 376 Morgan street.

Precinct 6—North by Taylor street, south by Twelfth, east by May, west by Loomis. Voting place, No. 467 Twelfth street.

Precinct 7—North by Gurley street, south by Taylor, east by Aberdeen, west by Loomis. Voting place, No. 381 Polk street.

Precinct 8—North by Gurley street, south by Taylor, east by Halsted, west by Aberdeen. Voting place, No. 91 Blue Island avenue.

Precinct 9—North by Van Buren street, south by Gurley, east by Aberdeen, west by Loomis. Voting place, No. 305 Tyler street.

Precinct 10—North by Van Buren street, south by Gurley, east by Halsted, west by Aberdeen. Voting place, Blue Island engine-house.

WARD X.

Precinct 1—North by Monroe street, south by Van Buren, east by South Branch, west by Halsted. Voting place, Jefferson Street Engine-House.

Precinct 2—North by Randolph street, south by Monroe, east by South Branch, west by Halsted. Voting place, Clinton Street Engine-House.

Precinct 3—North by Monroe street, south by Van Buren, east by Halsted, west by Aberdeen. Voting place, No. 147 Sangamon street.

Precinct 4—North by Randolph, south by Monroe, east by Halsted, west by Aberdeen. Voting place, No. 247 Madison street.

WARD XI.

Precinct 1—North by Fourth street, south by Kinzie, east by Halsted, west by Curtis. Voting place, No. 91 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Fourth street, south by Kinzie street, east by North Branch, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 39 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 3—North by Kinzie street, south by Randolph, east by river, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 131 Lake street.

Precinct 4—North by Kinzie street, south by Randolph, east by Halsted, west by Curtis. Voting place, No. 257 Lake street.

WARD XII.

Precinct 1—North by Fourth street, south by Carroll, east by Curtis, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, No. 346 Indiana.

Precinct 2—North by Carroll street, south by Madison, east by Curtis, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, No. 420 Randolph.

Precinct 3—North by Madison street, south by Van Buren and Twelfth, east by Aberdeen and Loomis, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, No. 422 Madison.

Precinct 4—North by Van Buren street, south by Twelfth, east by Loomis, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, Laflin and Kansas.

WARD XIII.

Precinct 1—North by Lake street, south by Twelfth, east by Ashland avenue, west by Lincoln. Voting place, No. 719 Madison.

Precinct 2—North by Lake street, south by Twelfth, east by Lincoln, west by Leavitt. Voting place, No. 797 Madison.

Precinct 3—North by Lake street, south by Twelfth, east by Leavitt, west by Western avenue. Voting place, No. 921 Madison.

Precinct 4—North by Lake street, south by Twelfth, east by Western avenue, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 1000 Madison.

WARD XIV.

Precinct 1—North by Kinzie street, south by Lake, east by Ashland avenue, west by Lincoln street. Voting place, Wood and Carroll streets.

Precinct 2—North by Kinzie street, south by Lake, east by Lincoln, west by Leavitt. Voting place, German School-House.

Precinct 3—North by Chicago avenue, south by Lake street, east by Leavitt, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 908 Lake street.

Precinct 4—North by Chicago avenue, south by Kinzie street, east by Ashland avenue, west by Lincoln street. Voting place, Wood and Indiana streets.

WARD XV.

Precinct 1—North by North Branch, south by Ohio street, east by North Branch, west by Carpenter street. Voting place, No. 210 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Chicago avenue, south by Ohio street, east by Noble street, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, No. 274 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 3—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by Carpenter street, west by Noble. Voting place, No. 334 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 4—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by Noble street, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 448 Chicago avenue.

Precinct 5—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by North Branch, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 592 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 6—North by North Branch, south by North avenue, east by North Branch, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, Rawson Engine-House.

Precinct 7—North by city limits, south by North avenue, east by Ashland avenue, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 1148 Milwaukee av.

WARD XVI.

Precinct 1—North by Fullerton avenue, south by North, east by Sheffield street, west by North Branch. Voting place, Webster engine-house.

Precinct 2—North by Fullerton avenue, south by North, east by Sedgwick street, west by Orchard. Voting place, Halsted and Willow streets.

Precinct 3—North by Fullerton avenue, south by North, east by Hurlbut street, west by Orchard. Voting place, Larrabee and Wisconsin streets.

Precinct 4—North by Fullerton avenue, south by North, east by the lake, west by Hurlbut street. Voting place, No. 554 Sedgwick street.

WARD XVII.

Precinct 1—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Larrabee, west by North Branch. Voting place, No. 285 Larrabee street.

Precinct 2—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Sedgwick, west by Larrabee. Voting place, No. 163 Mohawk street.

Precinct 3—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by LaSalle, west by Sedgwick. Voting place, No. 505 Wells street.

Precinct 4—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by the lake, west by LaSalle street. Voting place, No. 496 Clark street.

WARD XVIII.

Precinct 1—North by Division street, south by Erie, east by Wesson, west by North Branch. Voting place, 24 Chicago avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Division street, south by Erie, east by Sedgwick, west by Wesson. Voting place, 63 Chicago avenue.

Precinct 3—North by Division street, south by Erie, east by Franklin, west by Sedgwick. Voting place, 187 Sedgwick street.

Precinct 4—North by Erie street, south by the river, east by Franklin, west by North Branch. Voting place, Ontario and Market streets.

WARD XIX.

Precinct 1—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by State, west by the lake. Voting place, 260 Rush street.

Precinct 2—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by State, west by LaSalle. Voting place, Turner Hall.

Precinct 3—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by LaSalle, west by Franklin. Voting place, 197 Chicago avenue.

WARD XX.

Precinct 1—North by Illinois street, south by the river, east by State, west by Franklin. Voting place, Casey's House.

Precinct 2—North by Erie street, south by Illinois, east by State, west by Franklin. Voting place, No. 139 Wells street.

Precinct 3—North by Chicago avenue, south by Erie street, east by State, west by Franklin. Voting place, No. 193 Clark street.

Precinct 4—North by Chicago avenue, south by Ohio street, east by the lake, west by State. Voting place, Leggett and Pine streets.

Precinct 5—North by Ohio street, south by the river, east by the lake, west by State. Voting place, Rush street and Michigan avenue.

LATE CITY ITEMS.

The alarm of fire from Box 237, at 10 o'clock last night, was caused by the discovery of flames in an ice-house owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at the southeast corner of Chicago avenue and Halsted street. Damage nominal.

About 9 o'clock last night a man named Jim Burke was knocked down and robbed of $41 by a man named Ed Clark, in Duncan's saloon, at the corner of Third avenue and Polk street. Clark was arrested by Officer Barthelon, and locked up at the Armory. The money was found on his person.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 27.—At Walcott, in this county, Mrs. Nannah Tiemeyer, wife of a respectable farmer, committed suicide by taking an enormous dose of strychnine. It appears that she had long been determined to take her life, but no reason is given for the rash act.

MARINE ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IMALIA, Oct. 27.—The scow Butcher Boy, ashore on Whalebone, has been towed off.

A REMARKABLE RACE.

The Free-for-All Trot at Dexter Park Still Undecided.

Two Days of Racing Fails to Develop the Winner of the Purse.

Three Heats Trotted in the Snow Yesterday in Fast Time.

The Contest Practically Narrowed Down to Mollie and Brother Jonathan.

THE TURF.

A LONG DRAWN OUT RACE.

The free-for-all race for a purse of $1,000, which was begun at Dexter Park on Saturday, and postponed, after the third heat had been decided, owing to the darkness which set in, was resumed yesterday afternoon, and was again postponed for a similar reason. Six heats have now been trotted in this extraordinary race, and still the final result is a matter or great uncertainty. Should the weather prove fair this afternoon, the horses which have maintained their positions in the race will be brought on the track for the third time, and an effort will be made to settle the proprietorship of the purse. If the management of the track decides to continue the race to-day, the public will be notified of the fact by a flag flying from the Grand Pacific Hotel. If the weather should be unfavorable or threatening, the bunting will not be visible, and there will be no race.

The report in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE left the field of starters in the following relative positions: Brother Jonathan won the first heat in 2:27¾, Bashaw, Jr., being second, Mila Caldwell third, Mollie Morris fourth, Ella Wright fifth, and Lady Mac sixth. Bashaw, Jr., won the second heat in 2:26¾, and Jonathan was second, Mollie third, Mila fourth, and Wright and Mac fifth and sixth respectively. Mila Caldwell won the third heat in 2:26¼, Bashaw being second again, Mollie third, Jonathan fourth, Wright fifth, and the Lady distanced.

The interesting condition in which the race was left was favorable to a large attendance yesterday, but the disagreeable temperature of the atmosphere induced everybody to remain at home except those who were represented in the pool-box. These assembled early in the afternoon for the purpose of listening to horse-talk and picking up "points" that might aid them in coming out at least "even with the box," which article of track-furniture was the centre of interest. Before the melodious voice of the pool-seller was raised yesterday, the box held between $7,000 and $8,000, and, as the buying subsequently became very lively at large amounts, it is safe to say that it now contains nearly $10,000. The attendance was about 200, and a bluer-looking crowd was never seen on a race-track. The superinducing causes of the unnatural color in the faces of the spectators and the unnatural crooks in their backs were a bitter cold wind and a driving snow-storm.

The horses were rung out just as the snow began to fall. The track was in a very bad condition, and there seemed to be no chance that anything like fast time would be exhibited. But in this the audience was agreeably disappointed, and, if weather and track had been favorable, the speed would probably have been astonishing. At the start, Mila Caldwell and Brother Jonathan were first and second favorites respectively at even figures, the field selling at nearly the same price. After a while, Jonathan was rushed to the front by some ardent admirers, but, as a general thing, the contest for the choice was close.

The judges were the same three gentlemen who officiated on Saturday. The first judicial act performed by them yesterday was to put a new driver behind Brother Jonathan, and it met with general favor. The selection was "Nosey" Brown, a driver of acknowledged skill, who can handle Jonathan better probably than any other man in the country. Mr. Case, the owner of Caldwell, requested that his driver, who was removed on suspicion Saturday, be allowed to handle the lines again, and, on the promise that he would act fairly and do his best to win, the judges consented. Subsequent events proved that they erred in this, but their management of the race, taken as a whole, was above criticism. Their decisions were rendered without loss of time, and, as they were not afraid to say what they considered was right, no matter who might be injured, they gave satisfaction to all.

In scoring for the first heat Mila Caldwell had the pole, and next to her, in the order named, came Bashaw, Mollie Morris, Brother Jonathan, and Ella Wright. The scoring was dreadfully tedious, seven false attempts being made. The word was given when they passed the stand for the eighth time, and the start was pretty even. Mollie and Jonathan had a little the best of it, however, and they headed the remainder of the party to the quarter, and for some distance beyond. At the pole Mollie was four lengths in front of Jonathan, and he led Mila C. by about the same distance. The quintet went up the stretch at a rattling gait, but Mila did the fastest trotting, and before the half-mile pole was reached she was in the van. Between her and Mollie Jonathan get into a pocket from which he could not emerge, Ella Wright going up on his off-side and shutting him out in that quarter. The race home was between Ella and Mila, but the latter beat her in by three lengths in 2:27¼; Mollie third, Jonathan fourth, and Bashaw fifth. This time becomes remarkable when it is considered that it was made in a snow-storm, on a muddy track, after a break at the first turn.

The horses were sent away on the second heat without any unnecessary waste of time. Jonathan, Mila, and Mollie took the lead immediately, and went as far as the quarter together, and between there and the half they showed in front alternately. At the latter pole, Mila took a commanding lead, and the heat and race seemed hers, especially as Mollie and Jonathan left their feet on the upper turn. They regained their pace speedily, however, and rushed into the home-stretch almost even with Caldwell. The struggle down was hotly contested and the whip was freely used. Jonathan had decidedly the best of it until he broke between the distance-post and the stand. He ran under the whip for ten or fifteen rods, but was pulled down in time to go under the wire at a trot. Mollie won the heat by a nose (Mr. McLaughlin to the contrary notwithstanding) in 2:26¼. Caldwell was third, and two lengths behind Jonathan, but the judges gave her second place because the gelding was whipped while running. Ella was fourth, and Bashaw fifth. Not having won a heat in five, the former had to go to the barn.

The time made in the heat gives Mollie the very thing that McLaughlin did not want her to have—a good record. He was willing to win the heat, but was anxious that the judges should know that Jonathan was ahead of him (unfairly), and that, therefore, the mare ought not to be credited with the time. This claim was so thin that everybody laughed at it. It is probable that McLaughlin will petition the Board of Appeals in the matter, but there is testimony enough to prove that his mare was really ahead going under the wire.

The third heat gave rise to a very unpleasant disturbance, which would certainly have been worse but for the promptness of the judges in rendering their decision. The horses left the wire with Mollie and Caldwell leading Jonathan two lengths and Bashaw in the rear. It was now so dark and the snow was so blinding that it was almost impossible to tell which led on the back stretch. All seemed to trot squarely, however, and were bunched most of the time. Coming down the home-stretch, the race was between Jonathan, Mollie, and Caldwell, the two latter being ahead. Jonathan was rapidly overhauling them, and would undoubtedly have taken the lead but for the rascality of Caldwell's driver, who swerved in front of him several times, and finally succeeded in breaking him up. The despicable act was witnessed by every one on the track, and was loudly denounced before the horses passed under the wire. Mollie was first, Caldwell second, Jonathan third, and Bashaw last. When the horses drew up in front of the stand, Brown jumped from his sulky and struck Caldwell's driver twice in the face. A scene of great confusion ensued, but the combatants were separated before either of them had been hurt. Brown gave as an excuse for his conduct that the other man struck his horse on the nose with his whip while he was drawing close to him, and that it was the blow which made the animal leave his feet. The judges, without any hesitation, distanced Caldwell for foul driving, and were loudly applauded. The time of the heat was 2:30.

The horses were rung out for a fourth heat, and patrol judges were stationed around the track. They scored three or four times unevenly, McLaughlin evidently not wanting to go in the dark. Though the audience clamored for another heat, the judges wisely decided to postpone, the McKeever tragedy being still fresh in their minds.

The following is the summary of the race so far:

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Oct. 25 and 27, 1873.—Trotting race, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, and $100 to fourth horse.

S. Anderson's c. g. Bashaw, Jr.	2	1	2	5	5	3
W. S. Frazier's b. g. Brother Jonathan	1	2	4	4	3	2
W. F. Steele's c. m. Mila C.	3	4	1	1	2	dis
W. R. Armstrong's b. m. Mollie Morris	4	3	3	3	1	1
N. W. Alexander's b. m. Ella Wright	5	5	5	2	2	ro
E. P. Dickey's b. m. Lady Mac	6	6	dis.			
J. T. Rouell's g. m. Badger Girl	drawn.					

Time—2:27¾; 2:26¾; 2:26¼; 2:27¼; 2:26 2:30.

FOOT-BALL.

A CHALLENGE DECLINED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 27.—The Faculty of Cornell University has refused leave of absence to its students, and consequently the challenge for a match game of foot-ball between them and the students of the University of Michigan has been declined. It is thought that the accidental death at Cornell of young Leggett has greatly influenced the Faculty in their decision.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Senate Committee in Conference with Commercial Bodies in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The United States Senate Transportation Committee to-day met Committees of the Board of Trade at the Chamber of Commerce. Statistical reports of the commerce of the Ohio River cities and towns were read, footing up $760,000,000 annually; of the commerce of Cincinnati, together with the rates of freight by rail and water, compared, and the steamboat interest. In connection with the report of the Joint Committees, it presented a recommendation to Congress to improve the navigable rivers, to construct a great water line with its own officers, and retain the control of the same, and also expressed an opinion that railroad lines, however numerous, could never supplant the use of water-courses as a means of supplying the entire commercial wants of the country. This afternoon the Senate Committee visited the suburbs. To-night they are in conference with the Committees of the two Boards.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—On 'Change to-day a dispatch was read announcing the visit of the Senatorial Committee on Transportation to-morrow, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the visitors, and afford facilities for obtaining information.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson's second advent to Chicago appeared to have been far better appreciated by the public than the elements, the warm reception given by the former being in strong contrast with the chilly humors of the latter. In spite of the first storm of the winter season, the curtain rose upon a large house, larger pecuniarily than it appeared, as the box-sheet amply testified. It was a high compliment to the lady that so large an audience should have responded, in the face of such unpleasant weather, on the occasion of her first appearance, and that, too, when the event of her return had been announced so sparingly. It tended to show that Chicago audiences are not forgetful, and that, although a year had elapsed, nothing had been forgotten. If any reminiscence of last season had survived the effacing tendencies of time, it was shown it was Miss Neilson's impersonation of *Juliet*. Although there is scarcely one among our habitual theatre-goers who has not seen this fascinating lady in the role, and though it has been announced that her repertoire has been extended to embrace several other characters, she could scarcely have opened her engagement with a more graceful concession to the taste of Chicago audiences. And since she opened in "Romeo and Juliet" there is less to be said about the performance than if she had chosen another part. The audience felt the same sweet voice, and heard the same careful reading, saw the same fresh, beautiful face and form, and felt the same magnetic sympathy that they did last season. The freshness of her impersonation has not faded a whit, nor does she differ in any observable particular from the *Juliet* which challenged the admiration and applause of thousands a year ago. There is so much to admire and so little to criticize, that anything one might say would be but a repetition of last season's utterances, and that is, perhaps, higher praise than any. If anything she was more warmly answered by her audience than before, being called before the curtain several times, and honored with a profusion of flowers that did credit alike to Mr. Saunders, the florist, and to the audience who chose these conventional, and, in this case, eminently-fitting, symbols to express their appreciation. Before Miss Neilson leaves us, we shall have an opportunity to see her in other parts, differing almost antipodally from that with which she has identified herself with all of us. And until she shall challenge criticism once more, we will content ourselves with admiring only the fascinating lady and her sweet ideal. Her support last evening was good enough to commend in general terms. Mr. O'Neil played *Romeo* with all the grace and fervor that distinguished him before, and indorsed the opinion prevalent among the other sex, that "he makes love like an angel." Mr. Norris, with his wry-neck habit, scarcely appeared to appreciate the effervescent humor of *Mercutio*, and Mr. Pierce was astonishingly melodramatic for *Friar Laurence*. Mr. Holland, as *Capulet*, deserved the highest praise for his rendering of a part which is generally slurred over as unworthy serious attention. Mrs. LeGros, as *Lady Capulet*, stood in ludicrous awe of her daughter, being apparently the only person in the house who saw Miss Neilson instead of *Juliet*. Mrs. Stoneall, as the *Nurse*, was equal to the requirements of the part. Although there is nothing about Miss Neilson's acting to criticize, one cannot but wonder from what satellite unknown to astronomy a purple moonlight wavers upon the balcony-scene in the second act. It would be interesting to many scientific minds to have the phenomenon explained. "Romeo and Juliet" will remain during the week.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"Hearts" entered upon its second week at Hooley's Theatre last evening, being played to a house which plainly indicated the proximity of low barometer, although it might have been a great deal worse. "Hearts" is a drama worthy of patronage by those who can appreciate a piece performed evenly and well by every actor in the cast. It is not often that the general average is so high.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss LeClercq entered upon the second week of her engagement at the Academy of Music last evening as *Helen Faraday*, in Bartley Campbell's most popular society drama, "Fate." The piece is beautifully mounted, and is played excellently. On Friday evening Miss LeClercq takes a benefit, appearing as *Rosalind* in "As You Like It," the character being among her specialties. The same bill is announced for the matinee on Saturday. The public will remember the orchestra at the Academy as being one of the strongest attractions that any theatre can boast of.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brick Dust Deposit

Indicates Kidney Complaint. Check it at once. Helmbold's Ext. Buchu, the Diuretic *par excellence*, is a certain specific for all diseases of the urinary organs and sexual system. Dr. Helmbold is the only man who ever really utilized and extracted the pre-eminent virtues of Buchu. His preparation is as much superior to the so-called "Buchus," as cream is to skimmed milk. In fact, it never fails. Sold by druggists.

The Human Hair.

Many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoanut Oil, etc., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair,—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

HOTEL.

WINTER RESORT

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

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For Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children,
from all the
principal manufacturers
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Silk, Wool, Lisle Thread,
Merino and Cotton, at
specially low prices,
together with an unusually
complete stock of
Woven and Hand-Knit
Woolen Goods,
Comprising Scarfs and Nubias,
Ladies' and Children's Coats and Vests,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Basques,
Cardigan Jackets, Breakfast Shawls,
Cloaks, Infants' Boots and Socks,
Mittens, Pulsewarmers, Leggins,
Gaiters, Hoods, and
many novelties
in American-made goods.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY
MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Are offering unusual Bargains in

DRESS GOODS.

Wool Diagonal Serges at 65c., reduced from 80c.; Plaid Satteens at 60c., reduced from $1; Plaid Poplins at 55c., 65c., and 75c.; All-Wool Serges, Cashmeres, Ottomans, Empress Cloths, Merinos, Alpacas, with an extensive and select stock of all seasonable and popular Fabrics for Street Costumes for Ladies and Children.

106, 108, 110
STATE-ST.
60 & 62 Washington-st.

SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

BARGAINS IN
BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY
SILKS.

Black Gros Grains at $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.40 $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.90, $2.00, and $2.25, much under value.

Black Gros d'Rhines at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00, cheap goods.

Black Drap d'Lyons, $1.50, $1.85, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, and $3.25, best value ever offered.

Genuine Lyons Black Cashmere.

Sublime Silks, "Bonnet's," "Guinet's" and other best makes, $3.00, $3.25, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, and $6.00 per yard, being from 50c to $1.00 per yard lower than market prices.

Handsome Colored Gros Grains, good width and heavy quality, $2.00 per yard, in all the choicest and latest cloth shades.

A few Fancy Silks at great reductions.

Colored Trimming Velvets in the best new shades.

Bargains in Black Trimming Velvets at $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, and upwards.

Cloaking Velvets, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, and $7.00.

All-silk Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets, $10.00, a great bargain.

OFFICE DESKS.

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TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.
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DOMESTIC BANKERS,
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Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

Do no stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. J. B. Bennett and S. T. [illegible], doing business under the firm name of Bennett & [illegible], is this day dissolved.

[illegible]

Dated Chicago this 27th day of October, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY, Oct. 27.

New York exchange continues very scarce, and sells between banks at 50 cents per $1,000 premium. Shippers' bills against shipments of grain, cattle, hogs, etc., are also scarce, as shipments are light.

There is still a moderate movement of currency from here to New York, but very little in any other direction. The pork packers are "all at sea" yet as to what is to be the demand for hog product, and have therefore made but little demonstration yet, but it is probable that in a week or two there will be a demand for currency to go to the country to pay for hogs.

Business of all kinds, and particularly financial business, continues extremely quiet in this city. Transactions are few and small in every respect and in every line of trade, compared to what they would be under ordinary circumstances at this season of the year. But while the volume of trade here in Chicago has been largely diminished since the panic, the decrease has been nothing like what it has in other cities and in other sections of the country than the Northwest. The products of the Northwest are the necessities of life, which find a market when nothing else will, and it is mainly due to this circumstance that we are in better condition here than the other parts of the United States. The great general trouble now, however, is that commodities do not sell. Even the prime necessities of life, breadstuffs and provisions, do not sell as freely as they ought in accordance with the known necessities for them in the East and in Europe. It is a common remark that there is just as much marketable property in the country, and just as much necessity for it, and also just as much currency in the country as there was two months ago, when the prospects of the fall trade looked so flattering. Why is it, then, that there is so little demand for these marketable commodities, and especially for the manufactured goods of the Eastern cities and Europe, that the manfactories stop, that workmen are turned out of employment, and that this in turn diminishes the demand from the manufacturing countries for the food products and raw materials of the West?

One thing is quite certain, that whatever else may be instrumental in making this sudden pause in the activity of exchanging the products of the factory and the farm, it is *not a lack of currency*, as seems to be the popular notion. The great underlying cause of the present condition of things is undoubtedly *overproduction of commodities*. Capital has been invested in the production of commodities, and especially in mills, and shops, and machinery with increased capacity to produce, beyond the necessities of consumption. The accumulated profits of trade have been invested in the means of anticipating future wants by the building of more and larger factories, and extending railroads to make more lands available for cultivation, and this has all been done in every respect beyond the legitimate demand. Future wants have been anticipated, and the commodities and property in which the capital has been invested, not being in demand for *present use*, are, of course, unsalable in greater or less degree according to the prospect of their being in demand some time. Of course one of the immediate results of thes over-supply of commodities is a desire on every side to have money in their stead. Hence the hoarding of currency, not because there is too little of it, but because there is, temporarily, too much of the other thing.

The Assignee of the banking-house of John C. Short & Co., of Danville, Ill., sends us the following statement of its affairs on Oct. 22:

ASSETS.

Invoice of real estate belonging to the firm	$ 82,110.00
Invoice of bills receivable, overdrafts, and other accounts	315,471.97
Invoice of local township and other bonds, gas stock, etc.	77,640.00
Invoice of chattel property, furniture, fixtures, etc.	16,851.05
Invoice of Paris & Danville Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, secured by first lien on 1,230 acres real estate adjacent to Danville	375,000.00
	$867,073.02

LIABILITIES.

To depositors and others	$389,753.93
Surplus	$477,319.09
The individual partners also invoice to me their several estates, real and personal, amounting to	288,967.96
Total surplus	$766,287.05

The Assignee also adds:

There can be no doubt but in due time I shall be able to realize out of the above assets enough money to pay every depositor and other creditor in full, with interest, and to return to the firm and partners their entire capital, private estates, and a large surplus.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

"The imports of gold and silver coin and bullion and specie into Great Britain during nine months ended Sept. 30, 1873, were £24,142,481, being an increase over the same period in 1872 of £1,905,201. The exports for the same time in 1873 were £22,444,240; increase, £59,302. The London *Times* says of the detailed statement that 'its most remarkable features consist in the large increase of arrivals from Egypt, Australia, and South America, which has not only made up for a considerable falling off from the United States, but has caused the balance of imports and exports to show £1,698,241 in our favor, although our total foreign shipments were fully as large as in the corresponding period of last year.'"

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113	113¼@113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	106½	107
U. S. 5-20s of '64	108	108¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	108¼	109
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	110⅛	111¼@111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	112⅛	113¼@113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	112½	113
10-40s, ex. int.	106¼	106⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108¼	108¾@109
U. S. currency 6s	109	109¼@109¾
Gold (full weight)	107⅝	108¼
Gold coupons	107⅜	108¼
Gold exchange	....	108¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	106¾@108¼
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ℘ cent bonds	....	95 @ 97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The situation on Wall street to-day was marked by an unsettled feeling, unfavorable rumors, and lower values generally. Money was irregular and easy in the morning at 7, ranged to 1-32@1-16, but at the final close balances were offered at 5@6. Sterling was dull; sixty days, sold at 8¼@8½; sight at 108.

Governments closed at the lowest prices of the day. State bonds were quiet and nominal.

Gold was heavy and closed at 108⅜@108½. Carrying rates were 5@1-16 premium, closing at 1-32 premium.

The clearings were $22,000,000.

The associated banks gained $180,000 in legal tenders. The amount of these notes is reported to be between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000.

Greenbacks are nominally at ⅛@¼ premium. Silver is quoted at 3¼@4 premium. The Treasury disbursements were $786,000.

Custom receipts, $191,000.

Stocks were very irregular, and closed unsettled, but at a slight advance from the lowest point of the day. The volume of business was large in Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central, and moderate in the rest of the list. Investment shares were weak and lower. The greatest range was Lake Shore between 60@63¼; New York Central between 83⅞ and 86¼; Western Union, 50⅞ and 52⅞; Northwestern, 32½@34¼; Wabash, 36½@38¼; Ohios, 22¼@23¼.

Sterling, 106¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	113¼
Coupons, '62	107¼	Coupons, '68	113
Coupons, '64	108	10-40s	106¼
Coupons, '65	109	Currency 6s	109¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	111¼	New 5s	108⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	86¼	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	67½	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	40	St. Paul pfd	49
Western Union	51	Wabash	37¾
Quicksilver	17	Wabash pfd, offered	75
Adams Express	79	Ft. Wayne	82
Wells Fargo	65	Terre Haute	5
American Express	50¼	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	50¼	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	30	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	84¼	Ohio & Mississippi	23¼
Erie	46	C., C. & C.	68
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	87
Harlem	103¼	Lake Shore	61¾
Harlem pfd	105	Indiana Central	18¼
Michigan Central	68½	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburgh	74	Union Pacific stocks	16¼
Northwestern	34	Union Pacific bonds	70
Northwestern pfd	60	Central Pacific bonds	85
Rock Island	87½	Del., Lack. & West	84
N. J. Central	81	A., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	26½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Oct. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Taylor st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 72x162 ft, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $8,000.

South Park boulevard, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 60 x297 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $18,000.

Washington st, near Falls st, n f, 136x125 ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $10,545.

Irving place, s of and near Polk st, e f, 150x126 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $5,550.

Park av, e of and near Lincoln st, n f, 20½x132 ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $12,500.

Lincoln st, 161 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 24x125½ ft, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $2,000.

Madison st, 216 ft e of Western av, s f, 24x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,600.

Park av, 239 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 80x145 ft, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $24,000.

Ogden av, 250 ft s of Twelfth st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $1,625.

Holt st, 100 ft n of Blanche st, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $700.

Geddes st, 282 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $400.

West Huron st, 48 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,500.

Twenty-first st, 225 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $2,100.

Sedgwick st, 74 ft n of Starr st, w f, 24¾x80 ft, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $1,100.

Edgar st, 235 ft n of Bloomingdale road, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $500.

South Halsted st, 102 6-10 ft s of Oneida st, e f, 25x 130 ft, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $1,300.

Indiana av, 81¼ ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x 177 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $6,250.

Michigan av, 100 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 249½x 161 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 5, in Block 4, in Owsley's Subdivision in n w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 50, in Block 1, of s w ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 28, in Block 3, of Davis' n ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $2,400.

Ridgley st, s e cor of Morgan st, Lots 1 to 3, dated July 23; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 47, in Block 13, of s e ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,350.

Lots 13, 18, and 23 in Sub-Block 5 of Block 32, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $3,500.

Brown st, s of and near Taylor st, w f, Lot 20, with building, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $3,100.

Lot 1, in Baker & Erpelding's part of Block 4, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 30, 39, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $650.

Lot 2, in same block, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $650.

Lots 11 and 12, in Sub-Block 5 of Block 8, in Lee's s w ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $2,700.

Lot 10, in Sub-Block 2, of same block, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 6 to 22, in Block 21, Ravenswood, with other property, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $20,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13, in Block 2, in Childs' Subdivision of Ridgewood, Hyde Park, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 77, in Hinckley's n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 8,38, 14, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 4, in Block 7, of Shimp's part w of R R in s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $500.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of Saltonstall & Russell's n ½ n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated June 12; consideration, $9,000.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $9,600.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	11,115	7,490	9,568	7,202
Wheat, bu	146,160	74,640	50,652	189,741
Corn, bu	207,015	118,590	343,334	191,584
Oats, bu	99,591	75,690	73,004	93,436
Rye, bu	1,500	7,212	2,750	1,060
Barley, bu	35,150	31,060	73,889	73,376
Grass seed, lbs	35,213	178,609	146,420	49,370
Flax seed, lbs	142,130	143,200	....	71,700
Broom-corn, lbs	34,600	50,000	64,330	30,050
Cured meats, lbs	80,240	26,880	530,145	483,380
Beef, brls	....	....	260	250
Pork, brls	....	....	958	405
Lard, lbs	9,400	59,130	500,476	170,540
Tallow, lbs	19,380	11,180	190,131	116,400
Butter, lbs	102,755	52,282	136,250	53,593
Dressed hogs, No.	15	2	....	....
Live hogs, No.	7,729	3,861	7,176	7,568
Cattle, No.	713	1,382	1,619	891
Sheep, No.	12	713	....	204
Hides, lbs	93,765	123,460	180,390	155,499
Highwines, brls	781	345	318	570
Wool, lbs	40,321	5,286	43,070	40,836
Potatoes, bu	4,271	10,108	2,441	2,937
Lumber, m feet	1,439	10,228	2,679	2,934
Shingles, m	2,765	3,312	2,657	2,818
Lath, m	245	691	489	139
Salt, br'ls	....	7,848	2,713	3,904

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,164 bu wheat; 3,959 bu corn; 1,982 bu oats; 1,672 bu rye; 1,637 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 358 cars wheat; 337 cars corn; 84,200 bu No. 2 do by canal; 87 cars oats; 12,400 bu No. 2 do by canal; 12 cars rye; 330 bu No. 2 do by canal; 78 cars barley. Total (872 cars), 449,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	29,331	76,772	20,787	194,800	88,342
By canal	53	10,665	....	....	....
To Buffalo	5,151	403,576	920,487	310,600	30,500
To Erie	1,800	30,000	....	....	....
To Oswego	1	35,000	56,294	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	310	4,160	18,742	....	....
To Huron	1,200	....	34,554	....	....
Other U.S. p's	330	....	68,302	35,245	....
To Montreal	....	33,700	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	37,250	20,200	....	....
Other C. pts.	400	8,186	65,962	....	....
Totals	38,676	639,129	1,205,829	540,645	118,842

Also 3,328 bu rye shipped by rail; and 23,442 bu do by lake to Buffalo.

Kercheval & Son's circular of last week contains what is intended to be a very scathing rebuke to the Chicago packers, because they have decided to put 190 lbs of green meat into the brl of pork, instead of (nominally) 196, as heretofore. It wrongfully insinuates that our dealers can take out the overplus, and then sell the remainder as regular, but has not a word of censure for the St. Louis men, who have bought so much of William Young & Co.'s pork, which was packed two years ago, and have changed the brand so as to make it appear the pork was packed last winter. The circular seems to have been framed by men who can strain at a Chicago gate and swallow a St. Louis sawmill.

The leading produce markets were generally dull to-day, and most of them were lower, the great majority being decidedly sick. This was partially the result of the further stock derangements in New York, which have lessened the number of orders for produce, and was in part due to an advance in freights, which prevented shippers operating to any very great extent, in the absence of a corresponding advance on the seaboard. The receipts of grain were also larger, and considerably exceeded the reported shipments, except in corn.

Dry goods sold to a fair aggregate at nominally unchanged prices, though some lines of cotton textiles were being offered at a concession from previous quotations. In the grocery market the changes were unimportant. Business continues rather quiet all around, and, with the exception of coffees,—which are held with decided firmness,—the market is not particularly firm. One or two grades of refined sugars were off ⅛c; otherwise the quotations were unchanged. The butter market was comparatively steady, except for medium grades, which are beginning to accumulate, and are working a trifle easier. Cheese is less firm. Hay, hides, and leather remain dull. No new features were developed in the oil market. Business was reported good, and the quoted prices were uniformally well sustained. Pig iron, paints, and tobacco, remained quiet at unchanged quotations.

The yard dealers in lumber report a moderately active business at unchanged prices. The receipts of cargo lumber were large and in good assortment. The market was only fairly active at about previous prices. Good piece stuff sold at $8.00. There was no further change in metals and tinners' stock. Tin plate is now quoted on a basis of $12.00 for I. C. 10x14. Trade is only fair. Nails were in good demand and tolerably steady. The markets for naval stores, cooperage, or iron, were without perceptible change. The demand for hops and broom-corn is still restricted to supplying current necessities, and the supply of both staples is ample to meet present requirements. Wool remains dull and nominal. Seeds were dull and easy. Timothy sold at $2.50@2.65 for good to prime, and flax at $1.55@1.60. The demand for potatoes continues active, and choice peachblows sell readily on arrival. Green fruits were unchanged; all domestic varieties are firm, apples, especially, being in active demand. The poultry and game trade was only fair, but the offerings, at least of poultry, were not large, and the feeling was a trifle firmer. Eggs advanced.

Highwines were quiet and easier, declining ½c per gallon, in sympathy with a reported drop of 1c in New York (to 92c). Sales were limited to 50 brls at 90c, and 50 brls at 89½c. The market closed with holders at the inside; but it is probable that 89½c could scarcely have been obtained for round lots of 100 brls and upwards.

Lake freights were quiet, but strong, advancing 1c per bu, with not much freight room offering at that, as carriers are growing careless about operating with the increasing risk, and a scarcity of back freight, which makes it scarcely worth while to go out at present rates. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 7c, and wheat by steam to do at 8c. A total of seven charters was reported, which will carry out 130,000 bu wheat, 50,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats.

Provisions were moderately active and steadier, at about the same range of prices as on Saturday, except that old pork declined 25c per brl, coming down nearer to the price of new, and that meats for future delivery were held a shade more firmly. There was nothing like an active demand, but packers offered their property less freely, feeling that they cannot afford to concede further with hogs at present prices. There are some indications of a fair demand on European account, but as yet it lacks the active character noted in past years, as if English buyers were afraid to take hold. It is certain that all our spare meats will be wanted in Europe, and the British navy would take a great deal of our pork if it conformed a little more nearly to their standard. Whether they hold off for lack of money, or because they think that the recent panic has not yet worked its legitimate effect in depressing the price of provisions, is not clear. Probably the last, as they always pitch in when prices suit their views. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $12.62½ @12.75; new do, $12.00; do seller November, $11.75@11.87½; do seller December, $12.00 @12.10; seller January, $12.20@12.25; seller February, $12.50@12.55; prime mess pork, $11.00@11.25; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller October, 7½@7¼c for old, and 7@7½c for new; do, seller November, 7c; do, seller December, 7⅛c; do, seller January, 7⅜c; do, seller February, 7⅝c. Green hams at 6⅞@7c; do, seller December, 7@7⅛c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@10c. Green shoulders at 3¼@3⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5½@ 5⅝c; do short clear, 5¾@6c. Dry salted shoulders, 4¼@4½c; do short ribs, 6@ 6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅛@6¼c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4¼c; do Cumberlands, 6@6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6¼c; do short clear, 6¼@6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6⅛c for shoulders; 7⅛c for clear ribs; 7⅛c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@9.50; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 140 brls mess pork (new) at $12.50; 130 brls do at $12.00; 2,450 brls do seller January at $12.25; 1,000 brls do at $12.20; 50 tcs lard at 7⅛c; 500 tcs do seller February at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs shoulders, seller December, at 4c; 20,000 lbs bellies at 7c, boxed; 40,000 lbs green hams (15½ lbs) and 1,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 1,200 pcs do (17 lbs) at 6⅞c; 25,000 pcs do seller December, on private terms; 5,000 lbs breakfast bacon at 11½c.

Flour was less active, and a shade easier in tone, in sympathy with wheat, though not quotably lower. There was a little looking around on the part of exporters, but they say that they can scarcely afford to operate, as flour is higher than wheat, when the difference in freights is taken into account. Local buyers took a few lots. Buckwheat flour was firmer, at $9.50 for choice. Rye flour was easier, and bran steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.25; 100 brls at $6.50; 200 brls do at $7.37½; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.10; 200 brls do at $5.00; 600 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.75; 100 brls do at $3.62½; 200 brls do at $3.00; 75 brls buckwheat at $9.50; 50 brls rye on private terms. Total, 2,425 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50; 10 tons at $10.25; 20 tons at $10.00, all on track; 20 tons do at $10.00, delivered. The following were nominally the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.25@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.00@ 6.50
Spring superfine	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	10.00@10.50

Wheat was dull, and ⅝c lower on options, while cash lots exhibited a decline of fully 1c per bu, being in small demand for shipment, owing principally to the advance in lake freights. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting, but the private dispatches generally quoted that market as higher, while there was very little demand in New York. The shippers here were all the more disinclined to take hold liberally, as they have bought very freely for three weeks past, in anticipation of the upward movement in freights, their policy being to send forward all they wanted, while rates were low, and hold off towards the close of the season. This kept cash wheat at a good premium over options for next month's delivery. Options to-day were dull, and dealt in altogether by local operators, there being few or no outside buying orders; and some speculative holders were on the selling side, while there were few buyers. The market has exhibited a decided change within the past two or three days, some of the most prominent bulls and bears, having apparently swapped sides, as if by mutual consent. Seller November opened at $1.02⅛, declined to $1.02, advanced to $1.02¼, and closed tame at $1.02⅛. Seller December opened at $1.02⅜@1.03¼, closing at $1.03. Seller this month, or cash No. 2 sold at $1.02⅛@1.03¼, (the option sold early at $1.03½) closing at $1.02⅛. Straight No. 1 spring was active at $1.07. Northwestern wheat (in N. W.) was firm at $1.09@1.09½ for No. 1., and $1.07 for No. 2; No. 3 spring closed at 98c, and rejected do at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 20,400 bu No. 1 spring, part Northwestern, at $1.07; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.09½; 1,500 bu do at $1.09; 6,000 bu do at $1.07; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03⅛; 94,800 bu do at $1.03¼; 18,400 bu do at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.02½; 1,600 bu do at $1.02⅛; 2,800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.07; 2,800 bu do at $1.03½; 7,200 bu do at $1.03¼; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 99c; 12,400 bu do at 98c; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 94c; 400 bu by sample at $1.16. Total, 287,100 bu.

Corn was much less active, and ¼@⅜c lower, the market being depressed by the advance in lake freights, in spite of a reported rise of 3d per 480 lbs in Liverpool. There was, however, a fair shipping demand for short receipts, and the speculative inquiry for December delivery was about equal to the volume of fresh receipts on the market, which were taken up at the reduction, to carry into the last month of the year. There was scarcely any demand for regular corn, and it was unsalable, except at a discount, during a considerable part of the session. The receipts of this morning was larger than usual, but still less than the reported shipments (made on Saturday), so that the statement of to-morrow morning will show a liberal reduction of our stocks in store to less than 2,500,000 bu, though it cannot be expected that this week will show any further reduction. Seller November opened at 37⅝c, rose to 38c, receded to 37⅛c, advanced to 37⅜c, and closed at 37⅝c. Seller December sold at 38⅛@38⅜c. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 37@37½c, closing very dull at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts and high mixed closed at 37⅝c, and rejected at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 8,400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 37⅝c; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅝c; 30,800 bu do at 37⅜c; 14,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 25,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 23,600 bu do at 37c; 2,400 bu rejected at 36½c; 5,600 bu do at 36c; 400 bu merchantable at 32c; 66,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 38⅛c, all afloat. Total, 197,200 bu.

Oats were more active, but very weak; declining ⅜c under the weight of heavy offerings, brought out by reports of a lower market in New York, combined with an advance in lake freights. The market for regular No. 2 opened at 31⅛c (with sales of car lots in special houses at 31¾ @32c), and declined to 30⅝c, closing with the inside bid. Seller November was very quiet at 30⅞@31⅛c, closing at 30⅝@30⅞c, and seller December was nominal, with 31⅛c asked. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 32c; 1,600 bu do at 31⅜c; 25,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 16,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 29,200 bu do at 31c; 5,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 100,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29c; 600 bu do at 28⅜c; 2,400 bu do at 28c; 600 bu No. 1 white at 34c; 600 bu nearly white, by sample, at 33½c; 600 bu do black at 32⅛c. Total, 94,000 bu.

Rye was dull and declined ½c per bu, in sympathy with other grain. The market opened at 63c for receipts of No. 2 in good shipping houses, and 62½c elsewhere, but at the close 62c was the best bid anywhere. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 63c; 800 bu do at 62½c; and 1,200 bu do at 62c. Total, 2,400 bu. Rejected was nominal at 58c.

Barley was more active, and quite strong early, No. 2 opening at $1.34, which was an advance of 1c from Saturday; but weakened in sympathy with other grain to $1.32, and closed nominally better at $1.33. Seller November sold at $1.32½@1.33; and seller December at $1.34. No. 3 sold at 97c@$1.00, the outside being in preferred houses, and closed at 99c. Rejected was weak, and sample lots were so numerous as to be very heavy, none but good lots finding buyers. Cash sales were reported of 20,800 bu No 2 at $1.34; 800 bu do at $1.33½; 25,000 bu do at $1.33; 10,000 bu do at $1.32½; 4,800 bu do at $1.32; 9,200 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 6,800 bu do at 99½c; 2,400 bu do at 99c; 1,600 bu do at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 97c; 400 bu rejected at 76c; 400 bu do at 75c; 1,600 bu do at 74c; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.04; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 80c, on track; 400 bu do at $1.10, delivered. Total, 90,000 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbolim's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Oct. 27—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat off coast firmer. English country markets for wheat mostly a shade dearer. French country markets for wheat generally dearer. MARK LANE—Wheat improving. Corn quiet. LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; spring, 11s 5d@11s 10d. Corn, 31s 3d.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Oct. 25:

Flour, brls	56,000	Pork, brls	4,813
Wheat, bu	1,526,000	Bacon, lbs	4,958,000
Corn	639,000	Lard, lbs	3,373,000
Rye, bu	58,000		

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Oats, bu.
Oct. 18	57,768	1,736,394	790,562	78,790	....
Oct. 11	29,816	2,357,572	272,627	37,444	....
Oct. 4	31,408	1,943,547	151,879	25,165	....
Sept. 27	45,282	2,527,601	508,394	48,955	....
Total four w'ks	164,274	8,585,114	1,723,462	190,354	....
Sept. 20	33,336	1,394,056	366,885	10,444	....
Sept. 13	53,621	1,465,195	992,012	35,564	....
Sept. 6	38,866	973,123	1,121,479	137,322	22,612
Aug. 30	32,011	827,884	1,105,446	72,331	....
Total four w'ks	157,834	4,660,258	3,585,822	255,661	22,612

THE WHEAT CROP.

Messrs. William McLaren & Co. make the following estimate of the wheat product of the Northwest, crops 1872-73.—Actual facts and careful estimates of the crop of 1872, for the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, show the disposition of it to have been as follows:

		Bu.
Receipts of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, at Milwaukee, Aug. 20, 1872, to Aug. 20, 1873, were		26,309,339
Receipts of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, at Chicago, Aug. 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1873, were		26,026,612
Receipts of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, at Duluth, St. Louis, and other points, (from the four States named) Aug. 20, 1872, to Aug. 20, 1873, (estimated)		5,500,000
Consumption of the four States (estimated)		26,469,550
Seed on estimated average, 6,136,199 acres, at 1½ bu per acre		9,204,248
Total crop 1872 disposed of		93,511,749
In estimating the crop of 1873, in the four States named, we take as a basis the crop of 1872		93,511,749
Add for increased product per acre, increased average, and old wheat left over from previous crop, in all equal to 25 per cent increase		23,377,938
Estimated total product 1873		116,889,687
Consumption of the four States, based on 4½ bu per capita of population, census 1870, with 25 per cent increase added	28,771,250	
Required for seed, on basis actual average, 1872-3 (with 15 per cent added for 1873-4), at 1½ bu per acre	10,584,600	
		39,355,850
Available for export from the Northwest, season 1873-4		77,533,837
Of this there has already been moved, as follows:		
Receipts of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, at Milwaukee, Aug. 20 to Oct. 15, 1873	8,971,240	
Receipts of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, at Chicago, 1st August to Oct. 15, 1873	11,760,874	
Estimated out movement via Duluth, St. Louis, and other points, Aug. 10 to Oct. 15, 1873	3,000,000	
		23,732,114
Remaining in farmers' hands, available for shipment from the Northwest		53,801,723

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Oct. 18, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,357,192	2,550,251	223,840	3,211
Albany	29,000	112,000	100,000	59,399
Buffalo	185,698	880,000	108,000	72,590
Chicago	592,372	2,871,032	442,185	442,318
Milwaukee	639,032	38,807	50,036	56,605
Duluth	81,198	....	....	....
Toledo	396,332	480,496	114,017	4,819
Detroit	156,320	20,200	48,179	25,678
Oswego	175,000	96,000	20,000	65,000
St. Louis	166,009	176,891	71,517	116,937
Boston	91,648	227,158	266,962	4,071
Toronto	129,168	50	1,355	115,078
Montreal	266,245	272,286	8,681	17,044
Philadelphia	185,000	155,000	65,000	40,000
Baltimore	59,353	322,944	45,000	5,000
Lake shipments	1,598,503	1,603,669	293,900	125,167
Rail shipments	87,964	140,799	313,538	121,714
On N. Y. canals	2,350,000	2,400,000	288,000	632,000
Total—Oct. 18, '73.	8,585,944	12,366,583	2,475,158	1,917,894
Total—Oct. 11, '73.	9,126,309	12,642,088	2,322,195	1,451,857
Total—Oct. 4, '73.	9,801,635	12,496,654	2,156,547	1,227,203
Total—Sept. 27, '73.	10,688,609	12,288,020	2,357,309	1,109,717
Total—Sept. 20, '73.	10,269,208	12,584,111	2,682,509	723,782
Total—Oct. 19, '72.	6,506,471	13,468,741	5,030,204	2,748,447

Eastward movement of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Cleveland, for the week ended Oct. 18, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	B'r'y, bu.
Buffalo	30,793	1,043,594	1,171,961	228,183	56,789
Oswego	......	43,110	65,846	......	......
Port Colborne	......	39,902	......	......	......
Ogdensburgh	3,330	70,255	91,477	......	5,999
Dunkirk	......	......	16,000	......	......
Erie	3,600	80,000	......	......	11,000
Cleveland	......	21,756	7,300	......	17,171
Lake Superior	1,530	......	......	17,200	......
Port Huron	1,900	......	109,608	14,922	......
Sarnia	3,820	......	......	......	......
Goderich	......	......	15,085	......	......
Collingwood	......	......	49,594	......	......
St. Catherines	......	36,700	......	......	......
Walkersville	......	......	20,000	......	......
Prescott	......	13,275	......	......	......
Kingston	......	127,189	40,070	......	......
Montreal	1,690	91,722	......	......	......
Other ports	977	......	16,628	32,695	......
By R. Road	95,934	87,964	140,799	312,556	121,714
Total	141,749	1,656,467	1,744,468	607,456	246,881
Previous week	147,628	2,599,162	1,838,781	622,940	318,650
Cor. week, 1872.	159,041	1,716,543	1,768,078	573,071	449,970
Cor. week, 1871.	122,295	927,545	333,998	175,597	49,397

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ended Oct. 4, 1873, and from about Sept. 1, 1873, to Oct. 4, 1873, and for other comparative periods as noted:

	1873. Week, Oct. 4. Cwts, 112 lbs.	1872-73. Sept. 1 to Oct. 5. Cwts, 112 lbs.	1871-72. Sept. 3 to Oct. 6. Cwts, 112 lbs.	1870-71. Sept. 4 to Oct. 7. Cwts, 112 lbs.
Flour	100,959	518,350	459,802	332,598
Wheat	674,474	3,360,285	5,261,846	4,803,251
Corn	164,632	2,410,049	2,801,617	2,365,484
Oats	76,801	873,626	943,437	1,362,412
Barley	201,920	767,334	1,007,061	691,777
Rye, &c	......	108	65,242	31,370
Peas	8,519	115,697	107,199	41,226
Beans	48,845	316,270	268,111	454,640
Total	1,266,150	8,866,669	11,004,915	10,082,758

The scant supply of wheat in the markets of France is attributable to the large requirements for seeding and the preoccupation of the farmers in preparing for the wheat crop of 1874. The requirements of wheat for seeding in France are estimated at 24,000,000 cwts. The usually small supply in October is attributable to the seeding demand, and in November more ample supplies are expected.

FRANCE.—The imports and exports for the first eight months of 1873, have been as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess imports over exports.	Defi'cy imports under exports.
Flour, cwts	199,200	3,568,538	......	3,369,338
Wheat, cwts	7,174,800	3,340,882	3,833,918	......
Maize, cwts	967,600	208,432	759,168	......
Oats, cwts	886,200	449,254	436,946	......
Barley, cwts	827,200	1,650,850	......	823,650
Rye, cwts	17,800	2,206,386	......	2,188,586
Buckwheat, cwts	......	131,826	......	131,826

The stock of wheat in Marseilles Oct. 3, 1873, was 36,908 metrical quintals, of 220¼ lbs avoirdupois each, and of petroleum, 12,500 quintals.

The stock in Paris, Oct. 1, 1873, was 26,915 quintals of wheat, and 82,522 quintals and 36,447 sacks of flour.

The supplies of breadstuffs at Pesth, Hungary, for the week ended Oct. 4, as compared with the two weeks previous, were:

Week ended	Wheat, cwts.	Rye, cwts.	Barley, cwts.	Oats, cwts.	Maize, cwts.
Oct. 4, '73	199,887	14,488	18,760	42,719	7,579
Sept. 27, '73	268,426	14,001	16,924	28,551	7,238
Sept. 20, '73	323,979	12,273	17,092	28,323	1,661

The comparative exports from St. Petersburg, Russia, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, 1873 and 1872, were:

	1873.	1872.
	Tschetwerts, 6 bushels each.	
Wheat	648,550	711,449
Rye	1,315,750	485,255
Barley	19,451	......
Oats	1,262,480	211,898
Linseed	446,311	309,650
Total	3,692,542	1,718,252

The gross imports of flour and wheat into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1, 1872, to Aug. 31, 1873, were equal to 12,497,227 qrs of wheat. The imports for the four weeks ended Sept. 27, 1873, were 738,305 qrs. Exports same time, 117,995 qrs net; imports over exports 620,310 qrs. This is at the rate of a gross import of 9,507,965 qrs.

The supply for the week ended Oct. 4, 1873, including the imports, minus exports, plus the farmers' deliveries in the Kingdom, were equal to 429,347 qrs., against an average weekly consumption of 423,000 qrs., which is at the rate of 22,000,000 qrs per annum.

It must be borne in mind that the season of navigation on the lakes and New York canals is nearing its close. Shipments from Chicago and Milwaukee after the 5th of November by sailing vessels, and the 10th of that month by steamers, will be in time for shipping safely by canal. There is not much certainty that shipments from Buffalo later than the 15th of November will reach tidewater before the close of the canals by frost, so that three weeks is about the limit for shipments by canal from Buffalo, and about two weeks for shipments from Chicago and Milwaukee to get safely through to tidewater by the Erie Canal. The supplies for the next three weeks will be moderate at this point for both wheat and maize, or about one-and-one-half millions of bushels of each weekly till the close of navigation, about Dec. 1.

WHERE IS IROQUOIS?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Corn speculators in Michigan are anxious to see another letter from "Iroquois." What he don't know about the corn prospect would make the basis for another letter. Perhaps he is "long" on his favorite staple, and is only waiting, like some others, for his predictions to be fulfilled. By all means he should not go back, even by his silence, on his friends. Write another letter, "Iroquois," and cheer us up with your statistics of a short crop of corn.

GRAND RAPIDS.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in light request and easier, selling at $1.02⅛@1.02¼ seller the month, and $1.01⅞@1.02⅛ seller November,—the latter option closing at $1.02. Also at $1.02⅞@1.03 seller December, closing at the outside. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 37¼@37⅜c seller November, and 38¼c seller December. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand and easier, closing at $1.79@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—The general condition of the market is substantially the same, being quiet and unchanged. Below are the quotations: Choice to extra hurl, 8@9c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6¼@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5¼@6¼c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was a fair inquiry for beans, and former prices were generally maintained, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.65; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate request at the quoted prices: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@ 8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℘ brl; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@ 30.00, del; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—No special activity was noticeable in the demand for this staple, but the movement was quite up to general expectation, and former prices were adhered to with a good degree of firmness. Of medium grades there is some accumulation, but choice and common qualities keep well sold up. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past, where they may be considered steady. We repeat our list: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

COOPERAGE—We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; flour barrels, 48@75c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00 @26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00 @30.00; do bucked, $35.00@37.00; flour staves, $9.50 @11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

CHEESE—New York is quoted unsettled and lower, and the Cincinnati and Cleveland markets are also weakening, which causes an easier feeling here, notwithstanding the light stocks in store and the continued fair demand. Factorymen begin to manifest more anxiety to realize, and, altogether, the market has a downward look. We quote: New York factory, 13@ 13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—The demand was light to-day, and in soft coal the feeling was less firm, most descriptions being offered at a concession from the quotations. We, however, make no change in our list: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.50 @9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in good demand, scarce, and higher. The offerings were comparatively light. Sales embrace 20 cases at 23c; 1,200 doz and 50 cases at 22c; 300 doz at 21c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 68@70c, from first hands; jobbing price, 77½@80c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market, and values were again steady and unchanged. We repeat our quotations of Saturday as follows: No 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@$10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00 @7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00 @10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—But slight change was noticeable in the fruit market. Trade continues quiet in all departments, and for most articles in the list the feeling is rather easy. Dates are firmer—now held at 9@ 9½c. Halves peaches are in light supply and are firmly held. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@ 17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14 @15c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.50@2.75; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.00 @3.25; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 7c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10 @ 10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½ @ 9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7¼c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c, Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6¾@7¼c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6¾@7¼c.

GROCERIES—Trade was reported quiet, at substantially Saturday's quotations, at ⅛c decline in one or two grades of refined sugar being the only change noted. Aside from coffees, which are still firmly held, there was a rather easy feeling in all departments of the market, though it is not thought that the present weakness will amount to any material decline in any instance, prices already being relatively low. We quote:

BI-CARB, SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26¼@26½c; choice do, 25@26¼c; prime Rio, 25@25¼c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26¼@26½c; do, prime, 25¾@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26¼c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12⅜c; crushed and powdered, 11¼@11⅜c; granulated, 11¼@11⅜c; A, standard, 10⅞@10⅝c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10⅛@ 10⅜c; extra C, 10⅛@10¼c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10¼c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10⅛c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 9@9¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@ 9¾c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@ 90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16 @19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lilly, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@ 6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@ 7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Orders for apples continue to arrive freely from the West and South, and the market is very firm. The crop is quite light this season. Other domestic fruits were in moderate demand and firm. We quote: Lemons, $10.00@11.00 ℘ box; inferior lemons, $7.00@9.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.50@4.50 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket. Grapes, Concords, per case (12-lb boxes), $3.25@4.00; do, per basket, 90c@$1.00; Catawbas do, $4.25 per case; do, per basket, $1.00@ 1.25; cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $13.00 ℘ brl; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.00@ 1.10 per basket. We note sales of 12 cars green apples (Henning's brand) 310 brls at $3.50; 195 brls do at $3.40; 450 brls do at $3.35; 300 brls do at $3.25; 295 brls at $3.00. Also 2 cars at $3.50; 1 car at $3.00.

HOPS—Were quiet and without special change. We repeat quotations: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40c.

HAY—Remains quiet at about former rates. Only a small Eastern demand exists, the inquiry being almost entirely of a local character. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 2, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $11.00@11.50; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do, midland, $8.50@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade continues dull at the annexed range of prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 14@15c veal kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There were no changes to report. The demand continues moderate, and the given rates are usually maintained, the exception being for large lots when prices are shaded a little for cash. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
Cast blow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9c	℘ lb

LEATHER—We quote the market quiet and easy, both for domestic and imported stock. The following prices are current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℘ lb	40@ 42
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market may at present be quoted steady at the reduction noted on Saturday. Business is only fair. We repeat quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8⅛c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8⅛c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5⅛c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6¼c.

NAILS—Were in good demand, and former rates are as a rule adhered to. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d, $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Met with the average demand at the annexed rates: Manilla rope ℘ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Nothing new was reported in the oil market. Business continues fairly active at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c@$1.00; do boiled, $1.03@1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The demand continues in excess of the supply, and the market is very firm, especially for peachblows, at $1.05@1.10 delivered. It is understood that potatoes are being sent to this market from New York. The receipts to-day were moderate. We note sales of 1 car choice peachblows at $1.10; 3 cars at $1.05; 1 car slightly mixed at $1.08, all delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was rather quiet, but, as the offerings were light, dealers were asking full prices. Dressed poultry was in fair request, when choice. Game was plentiful, and sold at former prices. We quote: Old or mixed chickens, $2.75@ 3.25; spring do, $2.25@2.50; ducks, $3.00@3.50; dressed chickens at $2.50@3.50; geese, $9.00@11.00; turkeys, 10@12c; dressed do, 13c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.70@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; snipe, $1.00; venison saddles, long cut, 16c; hams, 15@23c.

SEEDS—Were dull, and timothy was easy at $2.50@ 2.65 for good to prime. Clover was nominal at $5.50, and buckwheat at $1.00@1.10. Flax sold at $1.55@1.60. Sales include 20 bags prime timothy seed at $2.65; 88 bags do at $2.60; 12 bags good at $2.55; 18 bags do at $2.50; 2 cars flax at $1.60; 1 car do at $1.55.

SALT—There is a moderate local and interior demand, prices ruling steady at the given range: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.16; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—We quote as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in moderate demand at steady and unchanged prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@ 31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Prices were firm at the recent advance: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Was dull and nominal. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@23c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

About forty cargoes were at the docks this morning, and the supply was composed of a very good assortment of lumber. There was a fair attendance of local and interior buyers in the morning, and the market was moderately active, prices being without quotable change, though easy. Piece stuff from either Manistee or Ludington brought $8.00, and shingles sold at $3.12½. Quotations are given below: Mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.00; good to choice boards and strips, $10.00@13.00; common or mixed do, $8.00@ 9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00@8.25; shingles, $3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25 Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee; $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.65@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was moderately active, and prices remain without quotable change, as follows:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25 @ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@ 35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@ 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@ 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@ 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00 @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

CATTLE—Received, 3,000 head. A liberal aggregate of sales was accomplished in this department of the live-stock market, but the prices realized were unremunerative, and consequently unsatisfactory. There was no visible appreciation in values of any class of stock, while, if we except good to choice shipping beeves, which about held their own, last week's closing prices were scarcely sustained. Although the fresh arrivals were considerably short of the average of Monday's, this favorable circumstance had no perceptible effect upon the market, owing to the large supply of stale stock, between 7,000 and 8,000 head having been held over from last week. Aside from Nelson Morris, whose purchases embraced some 500 head, the amount of stock taken for the Eastern markets was comparatively small. Local butchers bought with some freedom, and several bunches were taken by feeders and packers, but the total of sales did not reach 2,000, thus leaving another 1,000 head to be added to the enormous supply already in the yards. That a large amount of stock was not disposed of was not due to any unwillingness of holders to part with their cattle, the desire to realize being urgent, as the prospects are rather against than in favor of any improvement during the present week. Sales were reported at $1.60@3.50 for poor to good Texas cattle, and at $2.00@5.65 for inferior to choice natives; or at $1.60@3.75 for butchers' stuff, at $2.50@3.60 for stockers, and at $4.00@5.65 for shipping grades. The market closed very quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.65@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.35
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	3.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
15 cows	1,003	$3.50
15 cows	1,068	3.50
18 choice steers	1,283	5.25
17 good steers	1,282	5.15
16 choice steers	1,370	5.50
14 stockers	1,036	3.40
141 Texas cattle	937	1.80
82 Texas cattle	844	2.00
16 good steers	1,442	5.00
16 good steers	1,282	4.80
17 good steers	1,278	4.80
71 Texas cattle	703	2.12½
72 Texas cattle	699	1.87½
48 good steers	1,250	4.75
43 Texas cows	930	2.50
22 Texas cows	828	2.50
22 Texas cows	838	2.50
21 Texas steers	1,227	3.00
16 Texas cows	979	2.50
79 choice steers	1,361	5.50
17 choice steers	1,363	5.25
32 choice steers	1,462	5.65
33 good smooth steers	1,276	5.12½
51 fair steers	1,198	4.00
58 good steers	1,260	4.70
18 good steers	1,174	4.50
16 choice steers	1,456	5.25
33 good steers	1,316	5.00
35 good steers	1,267	4.80
125 medium steers	1,334	4.50
19 cows	1,038	3.50
57 Texas cattle	1,028	2.70

HOGS—In comparison with Saturday there is no decided change in prices of hogs, inferior to choice heavy selling at $3.90@4.20, while common to choice light were salable at $4.15@4.35. In addition to a fairly active shipping demand, three city packers were in attendance and operating, and under the combined demand the supply—consisting of about 14,000 head—was easily disposed of. Large receipts are looked for during the next two or three days, but should the weather continue favorable, the demand will undoubtedly prove sufficiently active to prevent any material depreciation in values. We note the following sales:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	208	$4.35	82	274	$4.10	48	201	$4.25
55	196	4.25	271	190	4.35	83	288	4.10
57	319	4.00	47	280	4.10	38	261	3.95
50	247	4.15	47	197	4.35	54	300	4.05
59	279	4.05	35	203	4.25	62	294	4.05
48	277	4.07½	51	290	4.05	56	283	4.05
154	290	4.20	55	280	4.10	24	190	4.30
36	261	4.00	60	253	4.10	33	174	4.30
50	243	4.05	43	215	4.25	35	186	4.20
181	251	4.05	36	218	4.25	36	194	4.30
135	199	4.20	38	311	4.00	84	339	4.10
219	261	4.10	28	312	4.00	67	208	4.30
45	299	4.05	51	302	4.15	105	298	4.05
59	229	4.10	109	301	4.10	37	288	4.05
50	290	4.05	60	274	4.10	35	288	3.90
56	258	4.10	107	269	4.10	46	352	4.15
330	260	4.17½	60	297	4.10	109	264	4.15
58	186	4.40	64	199	4.25	105	272	4.00
61	258	4.10	80	266	4.12½	64	280	4.15
53	300	4.10	46	292	4.00	48	331	4.15
41	397	4.15	179	271	4.25	48	306	4.15
55	256	4.10	111	204	4.30	45	331	4.15
29	273	4.05	33	180	4.30	37	288	4.05
46	351	4.11	48	299	4.12½			

SHEEP—Received, 800. The demand was small, and the market remains dull and easy at $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 26@32s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 6d@12s 9d; club, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 41s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 9@9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales, of which 900 were American; speculation and export, 2,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 40s 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day, $25,000, all for shipment to America. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; on account, 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 96⅝; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 91. Erie, 39⅛. There is a scarcity of Erie shares in the market.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Rentes, 57f 5c.

The Live-Stock Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 86 cars, 5or ,890 head, making 8,100 for the week, against 8,600 last week. The market opened with a better feeling and early transactions were at an advance of ¼@½c per lb, but the rain-storm of to-day weakened the demand, and the market closed dull and heavy at about last week's prices, or 8¼@12½c for poor to extra native steers and 5@9½c for poor to choice Texans. Sales include 4 cars of Kentucky steers, 7 cwt, at 10½c per lb, to dress 56 lbs; 6 cars do, 7¼ cwt, at 11¼c; 8 cars do, 7¼ cwt, at 10½@12½c; 6 cars do, 8¼ cwt, at 12c; 10 cars do, 7 cwt, at 10@12c; 4 cars do, av 6¾ cwt, at 9¼c; 2 cars do, av 7¼ cwt, at 10¼c; 6 cars do, av 7 cwt, at 10@11¼c; 7 cars do, av 7¼ cwt, at 11@12c; 5 cars of Illinois steers, 8 cwt, at 11@13¼c; 4 cars do, av 7¼ cwt, at 12c; 4 cars do, av 7¼ cwt, at 11½@12c; 10 cars do, av 6 cwt, at 8¼@9¼c; 8 cars do, av 7¼ cwt, at 10¼@11½c; 10 cars do, av 6¾ cwt, at 9½c; 12 cars do, av 7¾ cwt, at 10@10½c; 6 cars do, av 7 cwt, 10@10½c; 7 cars of Ohio cattle, 6½ cwt, at 8¼@11¼c; 12 cars of Texans, 4½ to 5½ cwt, at 5½@ 6¼c; 6 cars do, av 4¼ cwt, at 6¼c; 12 cars do, av 5 cwt, at 6½c; and 3 cars do, av 7¼ cwt, 10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 43 cars, or 8,840 head, making 33,670 for the week, against 28,870 for last week. The market was moderately active at a reduction of about ⅛c per lb on both sheep and lambs, with a large business at 4@6c per lb for poor to extra sheep, and 5¼@7¼c for poor to prime lambs. Good Ohio sheep were sold at 5¼@5¼c per lb, and fair to good Canada and State lambs at 6⅞@6⅞c per lb. Sales include 2 cars Ohio sheep, 80 lbs average, at 5c per lb; 1 car do, 84¼ lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 78 lbs, at 4¼c; 1 car do, 78¼ lbs, at $5.16¼ per 100 lbs; 1¼ cars do, 86 lbs, at 5¼c; 2 cars do, 88¼ lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 89 lbs, at 6¼c; 2 cars do, 95 lbs, at $5.35 per 100 lbs; 2 cars do, 93¼ lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 83 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car Michigan do, 81 lbs, at 4¼c; 1 car Canada, 108 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 109¼ lbs, at 6c; 1 car Canada lambs, 72 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car do, 78 lbs, at 6¼c; 2 cars do, 76 lbs, at 7¼c; 1¼ cars do, 74 lbs, at 7c; and 1 car State, 67 lbs, at 7c.

SWINE—The arrivals were 93 cars, or 11,340 hogs, making 41,990 for the week against 4,377 last week. Live hogs were in fair demand at 5@5¼c per lb, with 3 cars sold on private terms. Dressed hogs were a shade lower than on Saturday, but selling fairly at 5¾@6¼c, with light pigs at 7@7¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—CATTLE—Dull, and a fraction lower. Sales, 3,200; extra State and Western steers, $6.50@7.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.00; common, $3.50@5.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand. Sales, 12,000, at $4.00@ 6.00.

HOGS—Lower. Sales, 9,000, at $6.50@6.67½.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 27.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 90 cars. No sales to-day.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 38 cars. Best Philadelphia, $4.50; best Yorkers, $4.40; common, $4.25.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 14 cars. No sales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct 27.—Business was retarded to-day by stormy and unfair weather. The market for cotton goods shows symptoms of weakness, and especially in several prominent makes of brown and bleached cottons. Sheetings, denims, ticks, stripes, and corset jeans have been reduced in price by both agents and jobbers. The large jobbing houses are driving Garner's prints at 9c, and Amoskeag fancies at 8c by the case; also Sprague's shirtings at 9c, less 2½ per cent. Wool and cotton flannels are in fair request.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Dull, irregular, and lower; middling upland, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.90; common to good extra, $6.00@6.35; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.65; extra Ohio, $6.10@ 7.75; St. Louis, $6.35@10.75. Rye flour dull at $4.35 @5.40. Corn meal steady at $3.10@3.65. Grain—Total stock in warehouse Oct. 25:

	Bu.
Wheat	1,327,000
Corn	2,520,000
Oats	379,000
Rye	31,000
Barley	33,000
Malt	91,000
Peas	2,000

Wheat firm, with a moderate demand; receipts, 124,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.31@1.32; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.37@1.38; Iowa spring, $1.28@1.35; winter red Western, $1.48; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.31; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40. Rye quiet at 85@90c. Barley dull; common Western, $1.30. Malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer, with a fair demand; receipts, 30,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 58c; sail do, 59¼@60c; high mixed and yellow Western, 60@60½c; white Western, 69c; damaged, in store, 52@55c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 50,000 bu; new mixed Western, afloat, 46@47c; white Western, 48@50c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western, 25@28c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and fair; Rio, 19½@23¼c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7¾@8⅛c. Molasses dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 42@42½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $14.50 @14.85. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, $8.25@8.50. Lard steady; old Western steam, 7½c; choice, 7 15-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at 92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.43. Corn quiet at 59c. Barley firm; Upper Canada, $1.56.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; spring extras, $5.70@6.25. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.08¼; No. 2, 1.03¾, cash; $1.04¼ seller November. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Oats firm; No. 2, 30¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.37.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 166,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $6.90@7.10. Wheat quiet at $1.35@1.37. Corn quiet at 45@47c. Rye quiet at 75@76c. Oats quiet at 40 @43c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork jobbing at $13.00; stock light. Lard steady; sales of kettle at 7¾@7½c; steam, 7½@ 7⅛c bid for spot and seller November; no offerings. Bulk shoulders nominal at 6¾@7c; clear rib sides, 5¼@5¾c; clear quiet at $5.65. Bacon steady; sales of shoulders at 7⅛c; clear rib, 8⅞c; clear, 8¼@7c.

WHISKY—Firmer; sales at 89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and heavy. Wheat steady; choice amber, $1.60@[illegible]

Ohio and Indiana, $1.35@1.45. Corn—Mixed Western nominal at 62@64c. Oats, fairly active and firmer; mixed Western at 48c; white, 49@60c. Rye steady. Provisions—Dull and depressed; pork, $16.00. Bulk shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 7½@8¼c. Bacon shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; clear rib, 9c. Lard, 8c.
Butter and Coffee—Unchanged.
Whisky—Quiet at 95@96.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Oct. 27.—Breadstuffs—Wheat neglected, and the market bare. Corn very dull; sales, 1,600 bu of No. 2 at 49c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.
Freights—½c higher; wheat shipped at 13c; corn, 11½c.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Oct. 27.—Bagging—Steady, 13¾@15c.
Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged.
Provisions—Quiet and nominal. Pork, $14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7¾@8c. Sugar-cured hams, 11c. Bulk meats nominal.
Lard—Tierce, 8@8½c.
Whisky—Firmer at 87@90c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.44½; No. 1, $1.39@1.41; amber, $1.34½. Oats in good demand at 34½c. Corn steady at 46½@47½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour in light demand; spring wheat extra family, $7.00@8.25; winter do, $7.25@8.50. Wheat in limited demand; red, $1.45@1.48; amber, $1.58@1.65; No. 1, $1.50. Rye held at 85c. Corn very quiet; mixed, Western, 61@62c. Oats dull; white, 48@50c; mixed, 45@46c.
Petroleum—Crude, 10¾c; refined, 16½c.
Whisky—Drooping; iron-bound, 96@97c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Oct. 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.32 seller November; $1.38 December; No. 1 red, $1.39 cash, $1.39½ November, $1.36 December. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 41½c cash, 41½@42c November; 46@46½c December; low mixed, 39½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 36c.
Freights—Dull and nominal.
Receipts—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Oct. 27.—Breadstuffs—Grain dull and entirely nominal.
Petroleum—Steady; car lots of white standard, 14c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour, dull and unchanged, only a small order trade. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.00; No. 3 red fall, $1.25; No. 2 do, $1.40@1.50. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 41½@42c, seller November. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 32c in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.25@1.30. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 64@65c.
Whisky—Dull; small sales at 90c.
Provisions—Pork dull and lower $13.50@14.00. Bacon dull; only a very small jobbing and order trade. Lard unchanged.
Hogs—Quiet at $3.50@4.00.
Cattle—Dull and depressed; fair to choice Texan, $3.00@3.75; fair to extra native steers, $4.00@4.75;
Receipts—Hogs, 2,525.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet; treble, $7.25@8.00; family, $8.75@9.50. Corn firm; mixed, 78c. Wheat, 80c. Oats dull.
Bran—Quiet at $1.15.
Hay—No sales.
Provisions—Pork nominal at $16.00. Dry salt shoulders easier at 8c. Bacon firmer; shoulders and clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8½@8¾c. Hams dull at 10@12½c. Lard firm at 8¾@9c; keg, 10½c.
Groceries—Sugar—63 hhds received and sold; market weak; common, 7¼c; good to fair, 9¼c; yellow clarified, 10¼@10½c; white, 10½c. Molasses—261 barrels received; sold at 8 cents decline; Centrifugal, 60@61c; fair to prime, 70@71½c.
Whisky—Supplies light; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.00.
Cotton—Active and lower; sales, 4,600 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14¾@15¼c; low middling to strict low middling, 15½@15¾c; middling to good middling, 16¼@17¼c; receipts, 4,137 bales; no exports; stock, 48,467 bales.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 27.

Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, tanbark.
Schr Helen Blood, Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Allen, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wm. B. Merrill, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Menominee, lumber.
Scow Laurel, South Haven, lumber.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop China, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Lavinda, Pentwater, railroad ties.
Scow Sea Star, Carrol's Pier, tan-bark.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, tan-bark.
Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Menominee, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Fashion, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Scow Green Bay, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr John Weber, Oconto, lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr H. S. Grant, Ford River, lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Two Fannies, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Lewis Day, Oconto, lumber.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Dashing Wave, Buffalo, coal.
Schr San Jacinto, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal, sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr P. Hayden, White Lake, slabs.
Scow Banner, Holland, wood.
Schr Warren, Clay Bank, wood.
Schr Ora, Frankfort, potatoes.
Schr Frontier, Oconto, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Manistee, lumber.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Japan, Ford River, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARED..........Oct. 27.

Schr H. C. Richards, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 100 brls salt.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 10 brls beef.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 500 brls flour; Erie, 20,000 bu wheat, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 20 brls pork, 24 brls beef.
Scow S. P. Wilson, South Haven, 30 cords stone.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 200 pkgs groceries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, 160 kegs beer, 40 brls lime.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 20 tons hay, 500 bu oats.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White River, 100 bu oats, 1 ton bran, 500 brls butter.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, 80 brls pork, 80 brls beef.
Schr G. Knapp, Manistee, 65 tons feed.
Schr Mariner, Manitowoc, 1,900 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop DePere, Green Bay, 250 brls pork, and sundries.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 60 brls pork, 50 brls flour, 7 tons feed, and sundries.
Schr John Kelderhouse, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 26,980 bu wheat, 8,069 bu oats, 800 brls flour, 572 sacks seed.
Stmr Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh and intermediate points, 9,872 bu corn, 333 brls flour, 361 brls pork, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

There was considerable inquiry at the opening, and rates advanced 1c, or at 7c for corn by sail and 8c for wheat by steam to Buffalo, closing quiet but firm. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schr Kate Darley, corn at 7c; schr Kilderhouse, wheat or corn, owner's account; prop B. W. Blanchard, wheat at 8c; props China and Merchant, wheat and corn on private terms; prop Jim Fisk, Jr., wheat through; schr Sunnyside, oats at 5c. Total, 7; capacity equal to 130,000 bu wheat, 50,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 27.—Passed Up—Props Russia, Arctic, Oneontia, Hackett and barge, Trader and barges, Moore and barges, Evergreen City and barges; barks E. Corning, Unadilla, Martin; schrs S. Flint, M. Copely, W. B. Phillips, Standard, Waucoma.
Passed Down—Props Empire State, A. Young, Cuba, Birkhead and barge, Japan; schrs Reindeer, Camanche, Danford, A. Vought, Alleghany.
Wind—Southwest, fresh.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 27—Evening.—Passed Up—Props Turner and barge, Superior and barge; bark Vanderbilt; schrs Sawyer, Light Guard, L. Parsons.
Passed Down—Props J. May and barge, G. Campbell and barges; schrs W. Burt, Monterey, Josephine, Scotia.
Wind—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., Oct. 27.—The emigrant craft Mortie, from Chicago, present destination Peoria, passed out of the canal and departed by the river. The canal-boats Dictator and Paramount and the propeller Depue, all from Chicago, the first loaded with lumber for LaSalle, Peoria, and the two latter loaded with coal for LaSalle. Eight feet 8 inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock No. 15.

Canal Office, Chicago, Oct. 27.—Arrived—Burr Oak, LaSalle, 175 tons coal; Peter and Paul, Buffalo Rock, 5,800 bu corn; Merchant, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 5,100 bu corn; Danube, Ottawa, 3,800 bu corn, 3,500 bu oats; prop Whale, Henry, 3,500 bu corn; Friendship, Henry, 5,400 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Midgie, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; W. A. Steel, Minooka, 180 tons sand; Phœnix, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; G. L. Booth, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Constitution, Seneca, 3,600 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 60 yds stone; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 80 yds stone; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 43 tons ice; Excelsior, Summit, 85 yds stone; C. W. Zimmerman, Utica, 160 tons sand; Lily, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Isabella, Utica, 5,900 bu corn, 88 m lath; Cleared—Maple Leaf, Joliet, 73 m lumber, 88 m lath; Ontario, LaSalle, 177 tons coal; Chicago Belle, Utica, light; Belle France, Morris, 87,648 feet lumber, 35 m lath; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, light; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, light; Admiral, Lemont, light; Racos, Lemont, light.
Chicago, Oct. 27—Evening.—Arrived—Barge No. 4, LaSalle, 156 tons coal; Bay State, LaSalle, 157 tons coal; Gold Rod, LaSalle, 7,500 bu oats.
Cleared—T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 4,796 ft lumber, 4 m shingles.

Y. M. C. A.

The Exposition Building to Be Utilized This Winter.

A Bazaar of All Nations to Be Held There in Aid of the Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association have long felt the need of better and larger accommodations than those they now are using. A movement was set on foot in Boston, after the great fire in that city, to raise money by a novel expedient which was called the Bazar of the Nations, and which was intended to represent the homes, dresses, and customs of almost all peoples. The success of this attempt having been very encouraging, it was proposed to extend its operations to other cities, and, accordingly, a meeting was held yesterday evening in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets. The audience was not as large as the importance of the matter should have called out, but the weather was responsible for the absence of a great many. Mr. T. W. Harvey, President of the Association, introduced Messrs. Franklin W. Smith and Russell Sturgis, Jr., of Boston, who were the principal agents in designing and carrying out the project in that city. They have come here to assist in making the bazaar in our Exposition building a success, and, as their experience is most valuable, it is expected that during the holidays, our bazaar will eclipse all others.

After prayer, Mr. Smith gave an eloquent account of the origin, progress, and results of the Boston enterprise, and a description of a number of the buildings, curiosities, &c., belonging to the Bazaar Society. The account of the innumerable foreign goods and houses seemed almost like a fairy tale, and, if the bazaar at all approximates the description given so graphically by Mr. Smith, it will be one of the most desirable sights ever witnessed in Chicago.

Mr. Russell Sturgis, Jr., added a few descriptive remarks, and Mr. Smith again spoke of the display of the costumes and customs of the various countries, stating briefly the manner of carrying out the enterprise in detail.

While the audience were engaged in looking at the photographs of costumes, buildings, etc. a motion was carried to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it should be to select a large working committee. The following were appointed: Messrs. J. W. Farlin, George M. Hyde, J. B. Fountleroy, H. G. Walker, and Col. Plimpton.

Mr. Sturgis was then called upon by Mr. Smith for a Chinese song, which he gave in a very amusing manner. The following names for the Working Committee were then read, as the selection of the Nominating Committee, and they were adopted. The work of making these selections having been done very hurriedly, other names will be added hereafter:

GENTLEMEN.

C. H. McCormick, T. W. Harvey, N. S. Bouton, John V. Farwell, J. W. Farlin, Geo. M. High, Philip Meyers, J. M. Chapman, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, the Hon. C. G. Hammond, Max Hjortsburg, Lyman Baird, the Rev. W. W. Evarts, E. S. Albro, Wm. Lawrence, Thos. Welch, C. N. Holden, A. H. Hovey, Jno. W. Dean, the Rev. W. E. Frost, the Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. W. Baker, the Rev. E. C. Mitchell, A. B. Meeker, W. H. Bradley, George Herbert, the Rev. J. B. Thomas, H. E. Pickett, William Hansbrough, J. A. Closser, L. D. Boone, J. D. Gross, H. G. Walker, C. R. Blackall, J. W. Preston, H. B. Cragin, T. M. Avery, J. Mason Loomis, E. N. Blake, A. E. Bishop, O. L. Mann, Simeon Farwell, T. M. Burkitt, Ira A. Brown, Samuel Polkey, S. A. Kean, O. H. Horton, J. B. Hobbs, J. K. Botsford, R. F. Quesl, O. Lunt, the Rev. A. E. Kittrege, V. A. Turpin, J. M. Moore, Geo. F. Bissell, O. Cronkhite, Chas. Currier, the Rev. R. W. Patterson, B. W. Raymond, A. J. Averill, C. G. Wicker, Ed. Ely, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, J. K. Tyler, M. D. Buchanan, S. B. Gookins, Jno. Fairbanks, Henry Cook, H. Z. Culver, H. W. King, Geo. Armour, Chas. Durand, H. M. Sherwood, C. M. Henderson, C. T. Bowen, E. W. Blatchford, Elijah Smith, Daniel A. Jones, Thomas Lord, D. S. Covert, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, Edson Keith, the Rev. C. E. Cheney, E. C. Cleaver, B. Philpot, Albert Crane, Charles Fargo, G. C. Cook, the Rev. Alvin Bartlett, P. L. Underwood, John F. Temple, C. H. P. Lyman, H. W. Fowler, the Rev. E. Sullivan, the Rev. Clinton Locke, the Rev. C. D. Helmer, the Rev. Dr. Brooks, A. E. Bishop, Marshall Field, S. P. Walker, the Rev. J. O. Peck, the Rev. J. L. G. McKown.

LADIES.

Mrs. T. W. Harvey, Mrs. N. S. Bouton, Mrs. J. W. Farlin, Mrs. Eli Johnson, Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Mrs. Daniel A. Jones, Mrs. H. M. Sherwood, Mrs. A. E. Kittredge, Mrs. Elizah Smith, Mrs. Harmon Spruance, Mrs. John B. Drake, Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Mrs. A. J. Averill, Mrs. C. G. Wicker, Mrs. Ed Ely, Mrs. Geo. Armour, Mrs. J. L. Peck, Mrs. Jas. Miller, Mrs. J. Mason Loomis, Mrs. Anson Stager, Mrs. J. K. Botsford, Mrs. H. Z. Culver, Mrs. E. P. Goodwin, Mrs. Chas. Durand, Mrs. O. Lunt, Mrs. G. C. Cook, Mrs. Edson Keith, Mrs. P. Philpot, Mrs. Albert Crane, Mrs. Chas. Fargo, Mrs. D. S. Covert, Miss Mary J. Smith, Mrs. Jas. Larmon, Mrs. Daniel Boone, Mrs. W. A. Bartlett, Mrs. P. L. Underwood, Mrs. Jno. Temple, Mrs. O. Cronkhite, Mrs. V. A. Turpin, Mrs. S. M. Moore, Mrs. Chas. Morgan, Mrs. Lyman Baird, Miss Jessie Bradley, Mrs. Geo. Herbert, Mrs. Max Hjortsburg, Mrs. J. A. Closser, Mrs. L. D. Boone, Mrs. T. W. Goodspeed, Mrs. C. R. Blackall, Mrs. E. S. Albro, Mrs. Thomas Wilce, Mrs. C. H. P. Lyman, Mrs. Jno. W. Dean, Mrs. W. E. Frost, Mrs. A. B. Meeker, Mrs. Jno. V. Farwell, Mrs. C. E. Cheney, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Mrs. O. S. Hough, Mrs. J. J. Ballard, Mrs. S. A. Irish, Mrs. O. W. Keith, Mrs. Geo. F. Bissell, Mrs. F. W. Spencer, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Fannie McCulloch, Mrs. Marshall Field.

SUBURBAN MATTERS.

EVANSTON.

The Pioneer Fire Company have been compelled to reorganize, as their records were destroyed by fire, and following are the officers:

Foreman—Arch. Winne.
First Assistant—Ernest Idler.
Second Assistant—S. A. Hardy.
Third Assistant—Charles Harkin.
Recording Secretary—M. B. Iott.
Treasurer—Louis Leonhardt.
Executive Committee—E. S. Taylor, L. J. Gage, Charles Strattan, O. H. Mann, George H. Gamble.

A patrol of ten men was appointed to protect property at fires. A letter has been sent by the President of the Board of Trustees to the Fire-Marshal, directing him to investigate the cause of the inefficiency of the Babcock engine at the fire of Oct. 15, and report the reasons of its failure.

DESPLAINES.

Frank M. Bristol, Esq., will give a popular reading at the Methodist Church this evening. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the church.

Acre Tracts.

At the sale of acre tracts advertised by C. C. Thayer & Co. for this afternoon, our readers will find what they have been looking for—bargains. Remember the place, No. 186 East Madison street.

An Italian Prince is expected to arrive in San Francisco from China in the Italian steam frigate Garibaldi, and he will come thence by railroad to the Eastern States. This Prince is the young Duke of Genoa, nephew of Victor Emanuel, and brother of the Princess Margherita, who is married to her first cousin, the heir apparent of the Crown. The Duke is in his 20th year, and unmarried. He will be the first Prince of the House of Savoy that has ever visited America.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE—A HANDSOME WALnut and terry parlor suit of 7 pieces, cost $125, a marble-top bureau, with glass, $16; a walnut and brocatelle sofa for $25, 2 ottomans to match, $5 each; marble-top table, $8. No. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF THE FURNITURE of a gentleman's home, of 12 rooms. Will sell on any time for secured paper. Call from 10 to 12 a. m. at No. 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. Second-hand dealers need not apply.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 196 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FOR SALE OF A FIVE-room cottage; everything comfortable for housekeeping. Cottage to rent. 43 Cottage Grove-av.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST., have some well-improved farms and Chicago suburban property, and secured notes on real estate, for furniture or merchandise of any kind. Call and see them.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BASE-BURNING "Double Heater" stove. Address Y 40, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—5 NEW cottages, 6 rooms, double parlors; 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and closet. J. S. GOULD & CO. 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL BUY THE ELEGANT brick house, No. 604 Tyler-st., near Ashland-av., being $2,000 less than cost to build. Inquire 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken this week; ¼ cash, balance in 4 years. It is convenient to horse-cars and 'bus lines, in good locality. Is 3-story and basement, with 10 rooms; all modern improvements, well built and well finished. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Saturday on E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 No. 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$300 TO $650—EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley, and other streets at above prices. A part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the horse-cars. By saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one of these lots, and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see property. I can give you a great bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH BRICK basement, corner of Kinzie and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT ON NORTH BRANCH, 80 feet front on North Branch-st., 108 feet on the river, 207 feet deep near Division-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 152x181 FEET TO 20 foot alley, east front, near Schiller-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LOT 24x124 feet, near Stanton-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A FINE house and lot, costing $12,000, all modern improvements, water, gas, etc., at a bargain, on 3 and 5 years' time, without any cash payment, 30 minutes' from Court-House. No commissions paid. Possession Nov. 1. Address, for one week, G 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 50X125 FT ON THE southeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st.; price, $5,000 cash if taken within 3 days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ON THE northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st., 49½x125 ft; price, $5,000 cash if taken within 3 days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FREE-STONE FRONT house, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, with brick barn; price, $12,000; small cash payment down and balance in unincumbered property on one of the avenues. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,100 CASH WILL TAKE A 12-ROOM house, finished last June, with 3-room house on the same lot, two blocks west of Union Park; easily rent for $50. This extra sacrifice is authorized to raise money at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon front house on Forrest-av., near Thirty-first-st.; all modern improvements, with brick barn. Inquire of owner, J. W. MULLEN, 644 West Lake-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 4, CONTAINING 5 ACRES, southeast corner Wallace and Fifty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE FINE lots for $15 per foot, on easy terms. SAMUEL FOLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGES CONTAINing 7 rooms each, water, bath, etc., in the grove on Staunton-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st., being just two blocks from South Park Boulevard. Lots 24 9-10x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley. Can be bought for $3,300 on terms: $850 cash, $850 in one year, at 8 per cent, and $1,500 March, 1876, at 9 per cent. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x152 feet; $500 each and upwards; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2½ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Possession Nov. 1. THOMAS L. PARKER, Room 28 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—ALL WHO WISH TO PURCHASE houses and lots, blocks, or acres, in Evanston or North Evanston, cheaper and on longer time than any other person can offer, call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, for poster. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, BRICK basement, large lot; liberal terms; good location. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—10 LOTS AT A TREmendous sacrifice; the whole or a part will be sold; the location is the very best, and the price is astonishingly low. Call and get particulars. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS NEAR NORMAL School, east fronts, only $17 per foot; very liberal terms. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payment will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A FEW CHOICE residence lots, centrally located and very cheap. Terms easy. Apply to owners, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVANSTON and North Evanston, cheap, on monthly payments, or 10 years' time. No payment down, but annual interest. CHAS. H. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very choice 30-acre tract at Park Ridge; 200 per cent can be made by subdividing; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks, for $300 to $400, in $10 monthly payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 7 rooms, with 50 or 75 feet of ground, at South Englewood, cheap; or will exchange same or other lots for light box-wagon and sleigh. E. L. BRAINERD, Room 28 Morrison Building, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—ONE HOUSE, choice lots, and property, by the block, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—IMPROVED CHICAgo property; will assume incumbrance and pay balance in first-class suburban property. O 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED, UNINCUMBERed farm within fifty miles of the city, and worth about $50 per acre, in exchange for good city residence. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY between Englewood and South Chicago; can pay $5,000 to $15,000 cash payment. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY ONE OR TWO LOTS, EITHER south, vicinity of Kenwood; west, near Central Park; or north, vicinity of Lincoln Park. Give full description, location, etc., to CHARLES, care Carrier No. 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CARRIAGES and buggies; also a few second-hand buggies, in good order, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—PART OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF a gentleman leaving the city. Handsome brown horse, 5 years, 16 hands, sound, kind, and very stylish; superb cabriolet, by Brewster, of Broome-st.; new and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts. T cart, by Wood Bros., N. Y., very light, nearly new, pole and shafts. Ask for PETER, stable rear 797 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD AND STRONG horse, 9 years old, suitable for a grocery wagon, at 57 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—WHITE MARE, 8 YEARS OLD; FAST, gentle, sound, and stylish. Also, buggy and harness, nearly new. H. E. GATES, 20 E. Madison-st., Room 4.

HORSES WINTERED AT DOWNER'S GROVE; brought out and returned free of charge; tame hay and grain; a large run, protected by thick groves of timber; good stables nights. All horses intrusted to our care will receive the best attention. Terms, $3.25 per week. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to FRED. M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, DuPage Co., Ill. Refer to H. G. Powers, corner Madison and Market-sts.; Arthur C. Ducat, 155 LaSalle-st.; C. H. Morse, 111 and 113 Lake-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE; fancy Concord box buggy, Coan & TenBroeke's make, nearly new, with fine bay horse and harness. Room 20 Ewing Block, 20 North Clark-st.

I WILL TRADE A NO. 1 HORSE AND HARNESS AT half their value for liquors. Call at barn 456 State-st. at once and secure a bargain.

RAGOR & GRABER, IN REAR OF 282 EAST Madison-st., are now prepared to accommodate the public with first-class carriages and buggies. Horses boarded by day or week. Give us a call.

TO EXCHANGE—HANDSOME SQUARE-BOX, TOP buggy and harness, valued at $300, for gold watch and chain and set studs. Address C 27, Tribune office.

THREE BIG CART-HORSES FOR SALE, CHEAP, if called for to-day; one set light harness; one farm-wagon for $40. 747 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT PANIC PRICES, A DARK-COLored horse, 16 hands, and rangy; perfectly sound and kind, and ready to show 3 minutes or better. Address, for one week, with price and full description, N 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PONY PHAETON, WITH OR WITHout top. Must be in good condition, for which will pay cash. Address, for three days, PHAETON, 1090 Indiana-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OYSTER-PARLOR and sample-room in a good location. Inquire at 208 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$800—TO PUT IN WITH MY $1,000, buy out, and have one-third interest in a good saloon, taking $50 per day; fixtures worth $1,500; party in now wants to go East. Address C 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE, PROFITABLE, cash merchandise business, with $400; will pay two a handsome income. Call at 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LADY TO ESTABlish a first-class mechanics' boarding-house, or an interest in one. Address S 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NO LESS THAN $5,000 cash, to take an interest in a first-class and well-established cash business of $45,000 per annum, and can be increased with more capital; location A1; profits good. Best of reference furnished and required. For information call on or address J. T. MATHEWS & CO., Real Estate Dealers, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium. 80 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms, with modern improvements, on Cass-st., near Indiana—No. 62 Cass-st. Price, $75 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 OR 15, A THOROUGHLY furnished and convenient house on the South Side, near Thirty-ninth-st.; gas, hot and cold water, water closets, vegetable and coal cellars, furnace, large grounds, and large barn. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling houses, in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place); contain 10 rooms each, finished in best style, with all modern improvements. Brick barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$50 PER MONTH, SPLENDID LOCAtion, convenient to steam and horse cars, 2-story and brick basement house, 10 rooms, corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms. Also, a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 329 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, 2 halls, 2 closets, 2 pantries, bath-room with closet, hot and cold water; good location. Apply at 554 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL MODERN conveniences, West Side; parties without children preferred. Address A 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF NO. 149 South Wood-st., 5 nice rooms, with or without barn; $25 per month to 1st of May next, for the rooms; also 6 rooms on first floor of No. 144, for $20 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—UNTIL MARCH, 1874, FROM NOV. 1, A 6-room cottage, furnished complete, and basement; $25 per month to a family without children, and with undoubted reference. 444 Langley-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock. DR. McKINLEY.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, 12 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; partially furnished. Apply at No. 93 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—186 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 2-STORY frame building, 9 rooms, bath, &c.; choice neighborhood; immediate possession. Apply at 190.

TO RENT—TO A CARPENTER—A SMALL HOUSE; must be steady. One with small family preferred. Can always pay his rent in work. Apply at mill, 25 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 608 WEST INDIANA-st., containing 6 rooms; rent, $15 per month. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, VERY REASONABLY—An elegant furnished residence at Highland Park. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE AND BARN ON Park-av., near Union Park; modern improvements. Call at 157 Washington-st., Room 6. JOHN F. EBERHART.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, first floor, 3 rooms attic, large unfinished basement. West Adams-st. Address or call on JAMES, Room 5, 143 South Clark-st., near Campbell-av.; good neighbors.

TO RENT—HOUSE 477 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER Ashland-av., 8 rooms, cheap. W. WALLER, Room 2, 336 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Eighteenth-st.; has 12 rooms, including bath-room, in good order and completely furnished. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE CONTAINING FOUR rooms, pantry, water, &c., on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $15 per month. Inquire 51 Market-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, in second or third story, for gentlemen; have inside blinds, with gas and conveniences on same floor; are among the pleasantest in the city. Apply at Room 40, No. 165 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 16 PINE-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen only, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath, and water-closet; select location, and comfortable; references required and given.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, in a business block, suitable for a sleeping room or an office. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, 167 Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR TWO GENTLEmen, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 12 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP STORE. 753 STATE-ST.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT housekeeping, to man and wife; no stairs to climb. Apply at 47 South Ann-st.

TO RENTT—5 ROOMS (FIRST FLOOR OF A TWO-story house), well located, West Side, to a gentleman and wife only. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, AT 992 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY. Inquire at 58 West Randolph-st., store.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND THREE CLOSETS; water on same floor; in dwelling rear of 992 Wabash-av. G. S. THOMAS, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND LAdy; board for lady only. Address ANGELU, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS, THREE closets, and pantry, and water in kitchen. At 1079 State-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR OF No. 129 Twenty-second-st.; also basement under Avenue House. W. M. BAKER, Room 2, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, without board, at 373 South Park-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF NEW COTTAGE 550 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished, in a private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen, terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOM IN brick residence on Ashland-av., near Union Park. Inquire at 15 Methodist Church Block, of F. J. SMITH.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN DESIRING PLEASANT room at reasonable prices, apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR any length of time. Y 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TO MARRIED COUPLE, without children, 2 furnished rooms, with use of dining-room and kitchen; none need apply unless willing to furnish breakfast for self and full board for wife. Apply at 142 Twentieth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom, water, gas, and fuel, corner Market-st. and Chicago-av.

TO RENT—SIX NICE ROOMS, PANTRY, AND closets; water in kitchen; two doors from street-cars. Apply at 196 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms and closet, very pleasant, with modern improvements; also, one large single room. 390 West Madison-st. References required.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR THE WINter, nicely furnished, single or en suite, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives without children. 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day, week, or month. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Inquire at Room 50.

TO RENT—513 BURNSIDE-ST., SIX ROOMS, FIRST floor, only $25 per month. Apply at 1328 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—6 ELEGANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping on West Madison, near Robey-st., for $35. E. KENNEDY, 145 South Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 50 and 52 Fourth-av.; elegant location; also, second and third stories, containing 24 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, with all the conveniences of every kind, will rent part or all cheap to a first-class tenant; this house is new. Apply on the premises to Mr. BASSETT, or to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST STORE IN THE WEST Division, in the Prairie State Bank Building, corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.; two fronts, good vault, and warmed by steam. Also several fine offices. Apply to C. B. MEYER, Cashier, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 517 WEST MADISON-ST. Inquire at 162 East Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE ON STATE-ST., NEAR Madison. Inquire at 148 State-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE WITH PRIVATE ROOM off; second floor Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st. $25.00 per month, KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—UNION PARK HOTEL; 88 ROOMS. Inquire at 162 East Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—BRICK STABLE, REAR 797 WABASH-av., complete in all appointments, three wide stalls, convenient carriage-room, spacious loft, coachman's room, gas and water. Terms moderate. Apply to PETER, on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN NEAR RUSH street bridge, North Side, with stalls for six or more horses. Inquire corner River-st. and Michigan-av. W. M. HOYT & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE containing 8 or 10 rooms, convenient to depot. Address T 90, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND 3 ACRES OF beautiful garden in suburban town for a grocery or other business. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $1,500 IN HOUSE AND lot in the city of Monmouth, Ill., for sample or billiard room, or other property. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,000 IN GOOD NOTES FOR A good business in city. Drug store preferred. Call on HOPKINS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit-farms, that will net their cost in three years. Price, $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrances. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY for an improved farm of about 80 acres, with a small orchard. Address X 91, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE 160 ACRES A 1 NEBRASka land, worth $10 per acre. I will trade for cigar-stand in large hotel, sample-room, or billiard-room; must be first-class; or for stock of cigars and tobacco. Address C 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN FIRST-CLASS SUBURB, 6 miles from court-house, for stock groceries, or furniture. Call or address 259 Division-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT (NEW) 3-STORY and basement sandstone octagon front house on South Side, with brick barn, clear of all encumbrance; price, $13,000; will take unimproved inside lots and a little cash; a splendid opportunity to secure an elegant home. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN PART payment for improved property on Canal-st., renting for $200 per month, and free of encumbrance. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

A BRAND NEW MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORgan, with all the latest improvements; has 6 stops, flute, melodia, viola, diapason, vox humana, automatic swell, etc.; cost, $200; price, $95. No. 643 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

$150 CASH WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEwood pianoforte, full seven octaves, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, splendid tone; a fine instrument; a decided bargain. No. 643 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE FANCY GROCERY AND CIGAR STAND—for sale. First-class location; cheap rent. For particulars address with real name, A. B., Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FULL STOCK OF groceries and fixtures; three years' lease; cash store, doing first-class business. Good reasons for selling it. For further intelligence call at 603 Mitchell-st.

A GOOD GROCERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; owner going on his farm. C 67, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE clearing $5,000 per year, well managed; capital required $4,000. Address C 53, Tribune office, for one week.

A COAL YARD, IN GOOD LOCATION, WITH A good trade of several years' standing, for sale; would take outside real estate in part payment. Call at or address Room 5, No. 128 East Madison-st., City.

A THOROUGHLY FITTED-UP MEDIUM-SIZED pork-packing house for rent or sale. Address C 96, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANT FITTED-UP DRUG-STORE WITH a good prescription business, in the best business location on the West Side, for sale. B. J. NOCKIN, 159 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

BANKRUPT SALE—I WILL RECEIVE PROPOsals until Thursday, Oct. 30, 1873, at 3 a. m., for the purchase of a well-assorted stock of boots, shoes, and store fixtures, at 387 West Madison-st., Chicago. A schedule may be seen at my office. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Provisional Assignee, Room 28, 159 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERS PROcured. Good openings on hand requiring $500 to $10,000. Merchandise and real estate exchanges made. No charges unless successful. KIMBALL & CO., room 11 Methodist Church Block.

BLACKSMITH AND CARRIAGE-SHOP TO RENT, 40 by 70 feet, two stories, with an adjoining building, 10 by 60 feet; also two suites of rooms for residence adjoining; all in a most desirable locality for business and convenience, corner of Division and Sedgwick-sts. Inquire 224 Division-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AND BUSIness places bought, sold, and exchanged. Loans negotiated. P. SABADY, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

I WISH TO SELL MY RESTAURANT, NO. 80 Dearborn-st. I can give the best and every proof that I am doing a good money-making business. My reasons for wishing to sell are sickness and other business. To those wishing to buy this is a bargain. Call and see for yourself from 11:30 to 1 o'clock.

JEWELRY STORE IN LIVE COUNTRY TOWN for sale; good reasons for selling; well established; net profits, $60 per week. Call on HOPKINS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class bakery for sale, or would rent the bakery, with furniture, cheap to good parties. THOMAS WALL, cor. Halsted and Adams-sts.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO invest in a long lease, furniture, and fixtures of a hotel in Chicago, doing a fine business. For particulars, address A. WISNER, Box 38, Post-Office.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY ON the premises, 164 Ashland-av., corner Indiana-st., or at 282 East Randolph-st.

SALOON ON WEST MADISON-ST. FOR SALE cheap; reason for selling, present owner going South. Apply at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

TO A SMART BUSINESS MAN WHO WILL INvest $1,500 in a legitimate office business, I will guarantee $10,000 per annum. Address Y 16, Tribune office.

WE HAVE 2 NICE CIGAR STORES, A BOOT AND shoe store, and a splendid billiard hall that we will sell at prices to suit hard times. Remember, it costs you nothing for fees or commission unless we make a sale. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

$150 WILL BUY A GOOD CIGAR AND TOBACCO stand, with fixtures. Store and three rooms to rent. 604 South Canal-st.

$375—MUST BE SOLD—ONE OF THE BEST coffee, oyster, and dining-rooms, worth $600. Sale for cash or trade. Near railway station. 39 North Wells-st.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST IN A genteel cash business, that pays nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

$1,000 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half-interest in a long-established cash business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 122 La Salle-st., Room 21.

$1,400—DRUG STORE FOR SALE; GOOD trade; part cash and part time or good purchase money notes or other good property. Address, giving name and residence, C 89, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ONE FRONT AND BACK suite, also one single room, to rent, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

376 STATE-ST.—ROOM, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, in a brick house; modern improvements; also day board.

395 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO rent, single or en suite, with or without board.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED PARLOR, with bath-room attached, with or without board.

461 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen, at low rates. References exchanged.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE HANDsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Single room, with fire. Reference required.

753 STATE-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, ROOMS FOR 2, and rooms en suite, with board; also, boarding by the day.

West Side.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—A nicely furnished front room, with all the modern improvements and unexceptionable board.

50 NORTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, pleasant, comfortable rooms.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY pleasant accommodations for two young gents or two young ladies, at very moderate terms; also one young lady to room with another; home, location, and surroundings highly inviting; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished chambers and one single room, with board; hot and cold water; house heated by furnace; everything first-class.

North Side.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—DAY-BOARD, $5 per week; first-class, and near business centre. Dinner from 12 to 1:30.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot; elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND HALSTEDsts.—$2 per day. A few good rooms, with board, from $7 to $10 per week. Day board, $5.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Transient boarders, $1 per day; per week, $5; lodging, 50 cents; single meals, 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A PARTY WISHES TO EXCHANGE good real estate for board, with or without room. Address C 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY, between Chicago-av. and Twenty-second-st., by a young gentleman who desires comfortable winter quarters. Address CHARLES FRANKLIN, 119 Lake-st.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR self and wife; South Side, north of Sixteenth-st. Address C 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A LADY AND CHILD, CONVENIent to street cars. Address Y 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, WITH TWO or three unfurnished rooms, on the South Side. Address, stating terms and location, Y 28, Tribune office. References exchanged.

BOARD AND SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, for gentleman and wife (no other boarders) west of Union Park and south of Lake-st. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—TABLE BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMily near Eighteenth-st., by two gentlemen. Address C 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE ON SOUTH SIDE, between Harrison and Twelfth-sts. References exchanged. Address C 39, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LIVE ARTIST WILL PAINT OIL PORTRAITS from life at unprecedented low prices, and guarantee satisfaction. To arrange for sittings, &c., address W. H. EASTON, Solicitor, Merchants' Hotel, Chicago.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT HOTEL MAN desires to form a connection with some good house in the West. Has had several years' experience, both as proprietor and manager of hotels in the East. References satisfactory. Address C 51, Tribune office.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 22. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4291, New York.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS not to trust my wife, Mary Redmond, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. Oct. 27, 1873. JAMES REDMOND, No. 127 Hubbard-st.

NOTICE—ALL CREDITORS OF THE FRANKLIN Bank are requested to meet at 10 a. m., to-day, the 28th, at the rooms of Wm. A. Butters & Co., at 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

OWNERS AND INVENTORS OF PATENTS WISHing to dispose of their territory call on STONE & SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 25.

PATRICK DALY FOR ALDERMAN OF THE Eighteenth Ward.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS CHICAgo to San Francisco. T. F. ANDREWS, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STOCK OF GOODS. Will pay part cash and balance first-class suburban property. C 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 TEAMS 40 MILES WEST ON C. P. R. R., $3.50 per day; 10 railroad men. 26 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A PLANING-MILL WITH DOOR, sash, and blind machinery, worth about $15,000, in good location and in good running order, in exchange for real estate and cash. McDONALD & CO., McCormick's Block, Room 15, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 80 OR 100-GALLON kettle, with furnace and cover attached; all complete. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUILDERS—GOOD PARTIES TO take a contract to build a brick block; plans and specifications at Room 11 McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—$25.00 TO $50.00 WORTH OF GROCERies and hard coal. Will pay part cash; balance in new furniture, mattresses or bedding. Address C 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEAP, FOR CASH, A VERY SMALL second-hand safe. Give full particulars, with size, price, &c. Address C 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW ROCHESTER BARBER chairs for almost half what they cost; one parlor stove. Inquire of N. S. HATH, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—POINTER PUP, 4 MONTHS OLD. Inquire 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$40 ORDER ON BABCOCK FIRE EXtinguishing Company; large discount. J. C. COOPER, 126 South Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD NEARLY NEW 16X 12 wall tent, complete and in good order. Call at 620 Wabash-av., in basement.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, competent to manage a first-class country business (store, &c.); must be able to control $2,000 cash, and come well recommended. Address S 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—HEAD BOOK-KEEPER, TO TAKE general charge of books, collections, and finances in wholesale grocery in this city. Only an experienced and thoroughly competent man will fill the bill. State where last employed and, if can furnish references in every way satisfactory, address VALUABLE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS SALESman; no other need apply. Apply at 167 and 169 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A SUBscription book publishing office; must be a good writer and willing to work; wages, $6 per week. Address, stating former occupation, C 19, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; steady employment, and the best of wages will be paid. Address N 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS JOB printer for a country office. Address J. W. DEAN, Y 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BARBER FOR steady work. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—2 TINSMITHS. APPLY AT 1314 STATE-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—COMPETENT MEN TO DO A JOB OF tuck painting. RICHARDSON & BAST, 532 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GORDON PRESS FEEDers at 56 and 58 Fifth-av. J. DALE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER TO GO INTO the country. Apply at once. CHAS. O. COLLINS, 172, 174, and 176 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD RIP-SAWYERS AT Oconto Company's Box Shops, 62 to 72 West Grove-st., North Branch.

WANTED—ONE COMPOSITOR, EARLY, AT 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUSTOM-CUTter. Address C 20, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 CHOPPERS, $1.25 PER CORD; 50 miners, $1.25 per ton; 50 laborers. Call at 259 Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN AND Indiana; 25 laborers for a coal mine, free fare, and 50 railroad laborers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT that will pay them $4 to $8 per day to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, to operate in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, for Picturesque America and other excellent works now publishing in parts. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability for Appleton's New Cyclopædia, and Seward's Travels Around the World. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN TO COLlect orders at private houses; must be a good talker and have confidence and perseverance. 117 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO OPEN OYSTERS and make himself useful in bar and lunch counter. Address W. W. WILDER, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WHO CAN LOAN $250. WILL give him an easy situation at $12 per week. W. C. DEMAREST, 1752 South Halsted-st., or, after 6 p. m., 793 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS CAN MAKE FROM $5 to $10 per day taking orders for a weather-strip that the rubber cannot pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 123 South Clark-st., cor. Madison.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art; a good chance to the right party. Call at Photograph Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY ABOUT 17 OR 18, WITH good reference. Apply at 29 Meridian-st., corner of Union, in basement.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $100, TO PEDDLE A very salable article in this city to stores, either on salary or shares; Advertiser will furnish horse and wagon, and stock. Apply at 213 Madison-st., to PERKINS.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR PROF. HENRY'S non-explosive for kerosene; costs 5c and 15c, sells 25c and 50c. A. RAY, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE BUSIness, with small capital, can secure agencies for the sale of good selling articles. 26 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A BARTENDER. MUST BE A SOBER man. Apply at 92 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL VERY useful articles for city and country use; money earned every day at it. American Novelty Company, 123 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at 64 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY COOK for a country hotel. Call at the Commercial Hotel and see MR. W. T. POTTER.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a family of five persons. Good wages and a good home to a competent person. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at 82 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Must be a good washer and ironer, and willing to work. Apply at 897 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 1158 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a small family. Also a girl to do second work and take care of a baby. References required. Apply at 398 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS AT 102 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS, USED to the business. Apply at 30 and 32 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a family of three, at South Evanston. Apply to AMBROSE S. WIGHT, at the State Savings Institution, 80 and 83 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS GENERAL SERvant in a small family. Apply at 412 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, ENGlish, Scotch, or American preferred, to do housework in small family. Apply at 561 Hubbard-st., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL FOR the country. Star Office, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK (no Irish), at 1050 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family, good wages and home. 14 Throop-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—20 GOOD DRESSMAKERS AT 82 STATE-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORESSES ON CUStom pants. Apply at 77 North Clark-st., third floor; to save trouble, none but first-class hands need apply.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT BURKE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL two first-class ironers. Apply at the office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON FEATHERS. Apply at 432 Burnside-st., near Twenty-seventh, in basement.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A COW. THE OWNER CAN HAVE THE same by proving property and paying charges. M. CREIGHTON, 728 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON MADISON OR HALSTED-STS., A ladies' gold watch and chain, on Monday morning. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 746 West Washington-st.

LOST—A SPOTTED COACH-DOG, BROWN AND white spots; brass collar about the neck. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 420 State-st.

LOST—GRAY AND BROWN SPANIEL HUNTING-dog; $10 reward will be paid for his return to 1003 Halsted-st., near Archer-av.

LOST—IN GOING FROM NEAR FOURTEENTH-st., on Wabash-av., to the cars, a red morocco purse, containing a small sum of money, note, and receipt. The finder will receive a reward by leaving the same at 167 South Clark-st., Room 5, up-stairs.

LOST—IF THE PERSON THAT FOUND A BUNDLE of clothing, lost out of buggy Saturday evening, containing also book and papers, will send the book and papers to W. L. BARNUM'S store, 154 Dearborn-st., no questions will be asked.

LOST—WILL THE HACKMAN WHO DROVE A lady and gentleman from St. James Hotel to 694 Wabash-av., on Friday last, please return the waterproof cloak that was left in the carriage to the above address, where he will be rewarded for his trouble.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, ONE OVAL CORAL earring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 193 State-st. SHUHLEIN & CLARK.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, CORNER Wells and Ohio-sts., black Scotch terrier slut; answers to the name of Fanny. $5 reward will be paid for her return, and no questions asked. GEO. KELLER, 111 Madison-st.

TAKEN UP—AN IRON-GRAY MARE, ABOUT 850 lbs weight, at the corner of Twelfth-st. and Central Park-av. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. CHARLES BRIDGES.

$5 REWARD—LOST, OCT. 26, NEAR CORNER OF Brown and Mitchell-st., buffalo robe, red lined. The above reward will be given at 272 Mitchell-st.

$10—LOST—A BLACK-AND-TAN, NAMED George; has lost two front teeth on upper jaw; had on a red and black leather collar, with red ribbon tied in the ring. Leave him at my place and receive the above reward, and no questions. J. A. WOLFORD, 129 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN SMALL AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON valuables. Apply to bookkeeper, 719 West Lake-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2, near Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$30,000—90 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS; real estate security. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block.

WANTED—$3,500 FOR SIX MONTHS ON INSIDE property worth $17,000. Will pay 2 per cent a month. Principals only answer. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

$250 CHECK ON MANUFACTURERS' NAtional Bank at a discount. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

$9,000 AND $5,000—PURCHASE MONEY mortgage wanted. Currency in hand. W. M. WILLNER, 158 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—12 SAMPLES THAT SELL FOR $2 with 16-page catalogue for 25 cents. Address S. HOOK, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, SAMples free; big money on small outlay. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other quick selling articles. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. DELL WILL PLEASE INQUIRE for a letter at Tribune office. F. B.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY, OR ANY DIStance, by a thoroughly posted, energetic clothing salesman; 10 years' experience; steady and attentive business habits; A 1 city references. Address C 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL CLERK; CITY references. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN DRUG store, or to travel for a wholesale house in the South or Southwest; extensive acquaintance, and best city references. Address C 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as assistant in grocery or dry goods store. Good city reference. Please address C 65, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A NEAT, RAPID PENman, thorough bookkeeper, desires a situation as cashier, bookkeeper, or correspondent; perfectly reliable. Address C 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$50—I WILL GIVE THE above amount to any person who will procure me a situation as stock-clerk or porter in dry goods or clothing-house; wholesale preferred; had 7 years' experience. Address Y 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH, COMPEtent, and experienced bookkeeper, prompt, reliable, and active, desires a situation where in due time such services will be appreciated. Address Y 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AN excellent bookkeeper, thorough, prompt, and reliable, with a good wholesale house; good references. Address C 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A HAT, cap, and fur store, wholesale or retail, by a young man of experience and good references. Address BYRON, care of Fifth-av. Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent boot and shoe salesman of eight years' experience in jobbing and retail trade; no objections to traveling. Address, for two days, BUCKLEY, 37 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOKKEEPer; will work for a moderate salary; city references given. Address C 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer, to run a stationary engine in the city. Best references given. Address A. N. COLE, Post-Office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS watchmaker. Address F. WILD, No. 205 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, as cook; speaks a little English. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND COACHman in a private family, by an Englishman. Understands the care of horses, carriages, etc., and can bring the best of city references. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Scotch), thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages. First-class references. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family. Will make himself generally useful. Situation more the object than wages. Good reference. Address Y 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages. Best of city references. Address C 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, TO take care of one horse and carriage and a cow, and make himself generally useful about the house. Address C 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS wife, the man to take care of horses, the woman to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 163 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INDOOR SITUATION by an active and willing Englishman in any capacity where he would have the chance of working up. First-class reference. Well posted in dry goods. T. G. H., McCLEMENT'S, 171 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Call at 318 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Address for two days 174 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 793 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOman, as cook and housekeeper. References given. Address C 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children by a good Swedish girl, 18 years of age. Apply at 38 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call for two days at 606 Michigan-av. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a girl doing general housework. Good references may be had. Please call at No. 1 Nineteenth-st. from 6 to 8 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL—TO DO GENeral housework in a respectable family. Apply at 436 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. References given. Call or address 143 West VanBuren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO sewing and light housework in a private family; can furnish good reference if required. Inquire at 191 West Jackson-st. ANNIE TEMPEST.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman in a private boarding-house, with references. Please call at 754 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do kitchen work or general housework in a private family. Good references if required. Inquire at 19 Congress-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to wait on table, and is willing to do housework. Address 287 West Polk-st. The best city reference.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family. Reference given, if required. Inquire at 139 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do up-stairs work and sewing, and willing to take care of children. Call for 2 days at No. 127 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID IN A private boarding-house or family. Call at 237 West Randolph-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family, South Side preferred. 609 State-st., in rear. Call two days.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; south of Twenty-second-st. preferred. Parties with whom now engaged will take pleasure in recommending her. Call Tuesday, at 1495 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR second-work, the other for light housework. 555 South Canal-st., corner Mitchel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as a cook, the other as second girl. Call at 158 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework, or to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 38 Bremer-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS as cook and second girl in a private family; best of references. Apply at 506 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY A young lady, who owns a machine. Call at 121 Townsend-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, to sew on carpets. Address for two days C 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady, to do sewing in a private family. Wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Can furnish reference if required. Address A. W., 8 Granger-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING ON West Side for family or gentlemen, by a competent person. Address N 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress or seamstress; no objection to housework in a small family. Call at 104 Douglas-place Tuesday and Wednesday.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS children's nurse, or to do light up-stairs work; is willing to assist in sewing. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook and housekeeper. References given. Address, for two days, G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN as housekeeper where she can take a child 5 years old, or as cook. Call at 127 North Thompson-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES COPYing or writing of any kind to do; should prefer taking it home; references if required. Address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to go as copying clerk. Please state salary. Address C 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND intelligent young lady in store or office. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED lady, well educated, speaks three languages, wants a position as copyist, correspondent, clerk in store, restaurant, or cigar stand. Address T 13, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEARLY NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING machine, for family use, late improvements, with cover, cost $70, for sale for $35. 643 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing at 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented; repairs perfect; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE, NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GOVERness, can come well recommended. Please call at 194 Jackson-st., corner of Halsted.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO LEARN THE BEAUtiful art of transferring lithographs, photographs, steel engravings, wood cuts, and all kinds of plain pictures into oil paintings on glass. Taught in one lesson. Profitable employment after a little practice. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

FIRES.

Disastrous Conflagration at Canastota, N. Y.

The Business Portion of the Town in Ashes.

Large Fires at Paxton, Ill., and Waterloo, Iowa.

Destructive Fire in Canastota, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 27.—A fire broke out in Canastota last night, which was quenched this morning after burning over six acres of territory, destroying three hotels, thirty-two dwellings, and between forty and fifty places of business. The total loss is estimated by insurance agents at $150,000. Total insurance, $90,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The business portion of the town was all destroyed, except the Beecher Block. The citizens held a meeting to-night and passed resolutions inviting pecuniary aid of the charitable everywhere, and appointing Mr. D. H. Rasbacht Cashier of the Canastota Bank, to receive any contributions. A committee was also appointed to investigate the cause of such frequent fires.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 27.—The fire at Canastota was first discovered shortly after midnight in a barn in the rear of the Beecher Block, and adjoining the Eagle Hotel and a wooden building on Centre streets. It quickly communicated to the hotel and Spencer's Manufactory of Optical Instruments, adjoining the Post Office. A strong southerly wind prevailed during the fire northward. The width of the track of the fire was about half a block.

THE FLAMES SWEPT EVERYTHING

up to Canal. They then leaped over Canal, and, traveling one block on the other side, made the destruction complete. The stores destroyed were mostly wooden, with occasional brick buildings interspersed. An engine sent from Oneida and the Canistota engine played on the fire, but the violence of the gale, in spite of the drenching rain, neutralized all their efforts. Finally, there being nothing more to burn in that direction, the fire was subdued. Two hours before the discovery of this fire a barn, belonging to the Central Railroad and used for storing hay, was burned, together with 100 tons of hay and several cars. This was also the work of an incendiary.

This is the third disastrous conflagration there in six months, involving an aggregate loss of over $300,000. The only hotel left standing is a temporary structure erected on the site of the April fire. All the fires have doubtless been the work of incendiaries. The inhabitants contemplate the appointment of a Vigilance Committee to preserve what is left of the village.

At Waterloo, Iowa.

WATERLOO, Iowa., Oct. 27.—The fine new residence of H. N. Johnston, in this city, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, with all its contents, and also all his barns and outhouses. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were out of town at the time, and saved only the clothing they had with them. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the house and barns were both burning when the fire was first discovered, though separated some rods by intervening buildings, which were the last to burn. The loss is over $12,000; insured for $7,000 in the Continental and Phœnix.

At Paxton, Ford County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—Bennett's Hotel at Paxton, Ford County, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is $20,000. The building was well insured. It was owned by James Shepardson.

At Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 27.—The coal house of Stock No. 1, at the Fayette furnace, burned down on Friday night. The fire also destroyed one kiln and injured five others. Loss, $5,000.

THE INDIANS.

The Utes Agree to Go On Their Reservation in Colorado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE UTE INDIAN DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The delegation of Ute Indians will leave en route for Colorado to-morrow. They will take back with them greater feelings of disgust than they brought East. In their final interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this morning, they were further "impressed," and, having no alternative, they acquiesced in the Brunot treaty, ceding to the United States 4,000,000 acres of land, and agreeing to move from New Mexico to Colorado about 500 or 600 Utes. The Ute Chiefs stoutly contended that the original agreement was that the annuity of the Government of $25,000 per year, which they were to receive for the reservation they gave up, was to be spent as the Indians might please, but they were "impressed" to believe that they would have to allow their money to be spent for them as their Agent and the Government might deem best.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Ute delegation had a final interview with the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau to-day, when the Brunot Treaty was acquiesced in, and the Ute Chiefs promised that the Utes now in New Mexico, some 500 or 600 in number, should be moved to the Los Penas reservation, in Colorado. The Utes were loth to consent to this arrangement, but the Commissioner assured them if they did not move to Colorado the Government would compel them to do so.

A Drunken Row Among Indians Near Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 27.—A sanguinary fight occurred yesterday among a band of Indians in Jordan, who had become maddened with liquor furnished them in the city. Guns, knives, and bludgeons were used. A charge of shot went through one of the Indian's brains and killed him instantly. Others were wounded. Adjutant Ward was obliged to stand guard at their houses to protect their families.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Decision of the Illinois Supreme Court Relating to Foreign Land Companies Attempting to Do Business in This State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Supreme Court of our State, at the June term, 1873, decided an important question in the law of corporations. In the case of John B. Corroll v. the City of East St. Louis, which was an appeal from the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, it is held that the Connecticut Land Company, which is a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut for the purpose of purchasing lands, cannot hold or convey lands in the State of Illinois. They further held that whatever might be the right of a foreign corporation to hold so much real estate as is necessary for the transaction of its ordinary business, that the policy of the State of Illinois must be regarded as settled by the expression of the Legislative and Executive Departments against permitting corporations to be created for the purpose of dealing in lands; and that the refusal of the Legislature to charter corporations for that purpose, must be regarded as a denial of that power to the Legislature of any other State. The Court says, "It is an inevitable conclusion that the law of the country does not avail to permit a foreign corporation to transact business in this State, State, which has never been conferred on our own corporations but has been repeatedly refused."

NEW YORK.

Theodore Tilton Declines to Be Investigated by the Plymouth Church Authorities--The Grand Union Hotel Bankruptcy Case.

THE BEECHER-BOWEN SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Theodore Tilton has written a letter to the Plymouth Church Committee, saying that, inasmuch as he has not been a member of that church for the past four years, he does not feel in duty bound to obey their citation to appear before them, and, therefore, he declines to answer to the charges made against him in the Beecher-Bowen scandal.

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the bankruptcy matter of S. Leland and others, proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, Judge Blatchford has decided that the first-mortgage bondholders are entitled to be paid in accordance with the terms of the bonds, and that creditors holding collaterals as security for loans are entitled to be credited with them.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

In the case of Asa B. Richardson v. H. Hathaway, of Oneida County, N. Y., by which plaintiff sued to recover $2,500, was concluded to-day. Richardson made advances to Hathaway on a consignment of hops, which the former shipped to Liverpool, but did not realize the amount of advances. Verdict in favor of Richardson for full amount. The case is regarded as a test case.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Official Returns.

The official returns for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer are reported as below. We give the vote for Governor in 1872 for the purpose of making comparisons:

Counties.	1872. GOVERNOR. G. R. Buckalew, D.	J. F. Hartranft, R.	SUPREME JUDGE. James Ludlow, D.	Isaac G. Gordon, R.	STATE TREASURER. F. M. Hutchinson, D.	R. W. Mackey, R.
Adams	3,038	2,765	2,487	2,148	2,488	2,148
Allegheny	16,490	26,771	8,069	12,237	8,591	12,012
Armstrong	3,469	4,434	2,909	2,135	2,817	3,068
Beaver	2,882	3,685	2,107	2,722	2,189	2,536
Bedford	2,977	2,973	1,980	1,954	1,982	1,922
Berks	13,967	7,898	7,997	3,889	7,980	3,872
Blair	3,244	4,369	2,575	3,114	2,594	3,065
Bradford	4,434	7,443	2,944	4,758	3,032	4,657
Bucks	7,688	7,278	6,169	5,888	6,227	5,804
Butler	3,440	3,965	2,134	2,582	2,158	2,541
Cambria	3,530	2,838	3,223	2,734	3,238	2,657
Cameron	531	572	378	461	397	448
Carbon	2,533	2,444	1,935	2,036	1,936	1,997
Centre	3,712	3,222	2,930	2,582	2,949	2,587
Chester	6,510	9,886	3,646	4,946	3,619	4,786
Clarion	3,588	2,727	2,550	1,806	2,609	1,773
Clearfield	3,432	1,985	2,538	1,746	2,690	1,697
Clinton	2,622	2,018	1,985	1,465	2,016	1,458
Columbia	3,536	2,010	2,580	1,115	2,584	1,103
Crawford	6,473	7,031	3,691	4,145	3,808	4,023
Cumberland	4,614	4,176	3,949	3,269	3,978	3,156
Dauphin	5,112	7,450	3,496	5,194	3,523	5,219
Delaware	2,638	4,339	2,112	3,296	1,975	3,336
Elk	1,193	628	1,266	465	1,218	447
Erie	5,271	7,467	2,709	3,887	2,899	3,632
Fayette	4,631	3,964	3,363	3,032	3,348	2,994
Forest	240	418	189	298	199	287
Franklin	4,182	4,505	3,094	3,207	3,112	3,153
Fulton	1,126	797	905	615	914	614
Greene	3,450	1,795	2,512	1,288	2,450	1,295
Huntingdon	2,690	3,949	2,212	2,941	2,234	2,909
Indiana	2,148	4,472	1,048	2,656	1,064	2,616
Jefferson	2,347	2,467	1,567	2,019	1,651	1,995
Juniata	1,729	1,352	1,450	1,127	1,460	1,180
Lancaster	9,064	13,774	4,757	8,368	4,869	7,938
Lawrence	1,765	3,426	1,233	2,427	1,301	2,323
Lebanon	2,824	4,285	2,215	3,511	2,439	3,377
Lehigh	6,895	5,355	4,666	3,674	4,661	3,634
Luzerne	14,433	13,441	8,615	7,428	8,617	7,178
Lycoming	5,056	4,639	3,583	3,171	3,590	3,173
McKean	850	1,025	549	674	594	620
Mercer	4,598	5,573	3,050	3,851	3,154	3,731
Mifflin	1,765	1,788	1,637	1,562	1,688	1,546
Montgomery	8,463	8,454	7,156	6,507	7,086	6,860
Monroe	2,839	656	1,907	430	1,900	407
Montour	1,628	1,378	1,320	821	1,316	850
Northampton	8,121	4,880	4,013	2,200	4,034	2,181
N'thumberl'd	4,363	4,314	3,421	3,307	3,434	3,273
Perry	2,514	2,752	2,212	2,096	2,246	2,068
Philadelphia	48,841	62,278	42,732	51,637	34,298	59,677
Pike	1,154	246	488	124	497	128
Potter	1,042	1,466	626	833	645	823
Schuylkill	9,277	8,989	7,911	6,684	7,517	6,768
Snyder	1,271	1,906	1,157	1,764	1,155	1,744
Somerset	1,803	3,439	1,151	2,333	1,124	2,315
Sullivan	744	431	732	408	734	393
Susquehanna	3,403	4,333	1,742	2,507	1,745	2,486
Tioga	2,276	5,504	1,374	2,544	1,419	2,517
Union	1,372	2,069	1,023	1,622	1,145	1,672
Venango	4,415	5,071	2,229	2,420	2,259	2,367
Warren	2,333	3,176	1,657	1,838	1,682	1,785
Washington	4,985	5,294	4,013	4,193	4,070	4,063
Wayne	3,030	2,119	1,961	1,681	1,989	1,594
Westmorel'd	6,475	5,881	4,712	3,875	4,757	3,830
Wyoming	1,791	1,561	1,457	1,151	1,450	1,130
York	8,388	6,400	5,236	3,742	5,249	3,716
Total	317,760	353,387	224,734	238,472	218,570	244,009
		317,760		224,734		218,570
Majority		35,627		13,738		25,439

Mackey's majority ... 25,439
Gordon's majority ... 13,738

The People's Movement in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 27.—At a People's Convention, composed of Democrats and Republicans of the Twentieth Senatorial and Third Assembly Districts, held to-day, the Hon. Andrew Deeringer was nominated for the Senate, James Lafferty for the Assembly, and Robert Harland for School Superintendent. The People's Convention adopted the following resolution unanimously:

WHEREAS, In our opinion the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should be chosen for their qualifications rather than from previous party affinities; and

WHEREAS, We consider that we are not bound by any previous nominations; therefore,

Resolved, That we place in nomination a People's ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, and invite to its support all who can indorse these sentiments, regardless of present or previous party ties.

The Farmers' Movement in McLean County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Farmers' Movement in McLean County is progressing finely, and the signs of the times indicate that the campaign will result favorably to the Reform Movement. The leaders of the Anti-Monopoly Movement in this county have proved that they are men of the right mettle, and have inspired the people with confidence. Within the past five days farmers' meetings have been held at Chenoa, Shirley, Stanford, Saybrook, Delta, and Towanda. These meetings, one and all, have been well attended and enthusiastic. They have been addressed by such sterling farmers as Joshua Sells, J. D. Lewis, and H. L. Phillips, who, from the inauguration of the movement, have worked industriously in its behalf. From this time until election the Anti-Monopolists will keep the ball rolling.

The Republicans of the Second Wisconsin Assembly District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 27.—The Republicans of the Second District met in Convention in this city to-day, and nominated the Hon. Elihu E. Coleman for the Assembly. Mr. Coleman was a leading member of the House in 1872.

The Hon. John F. Potter Nominated for the Wisconsin State Senate.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—The Hon. John F. Potter, of Roger Pryor Bowie-knife notoriety, is a candidate for the State Senate on the Liberal-Democratic ticket in this district.

The Result in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—William Allen's net majority for Governor of Ohio is 817. Isaac Welsh's net majority for State Treasurer is 177.

WASHINGTON.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway Victimized—Movements of President Grant and Ex-President Johnson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORDWAY'S BARGAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—When the Government was engaged in condemning property on the square southeast of the Capitol, which is being cleared for the purpose of adding that space to the Capitol grounds, N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, bought the old Casparis House, of historical memory and fame. His purpose was to have it moved to an adjoining block, but since its purchase by him he alleges that the premises have been despoiled—marble mantels, gas-fixtures, etc., carried away; and he demands abatement equal to the losses entailed. The architect of the Capitol approves Ordway's request, but Secretary Delano says a man who buys a thing at auction either takes the risk or ought to know what he is buying. The property will probably have to be resold.

THE DISTRICT'S COAL-TRADE.

More vessels are now wanted to carry away the large quantities of coal that have accumulated at Georgetown and Alexandria since the resumption of canal navigation, after the prolonged suspension on account of losses and breakages last summer.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON

has become uneasy and impatient about his little fortune, which is held by the suspended First National Bank, of this city, and he called on the Comptroller of the Currency to-day to obtain information regarding the condition of the bank, and the possibility of its ability to pay creditors. Johnson and his late Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch, met in the Comptroller's office for the first time within about five years.

PRESIDENT GRANT

has accepted another invitation to attend a show. This one is to be held at Baltimore, under the auspices of the Maryland Institute. The President has promised to attend the Exposition next Thursday.

ST. LOUIS ENTERPRISE.

The Hogan-Allen Prize-Fight to Take Place Without Fail.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The Hogan-Allen fight is bound to occur to-morrow, unless interfered with by Gov. Beveridge. Hogan is unwell, and in bad condition to fight, but shows no signs of backing out. It is now said positively that the fight will occur on an island a few miles down the river, where Allen and McCoole fought once. There are not many strange sports in town so far known. Mike Ganley and Tom Kelly second Hogan; Arthur Chambers and Jack Madden second Allen. Bets, yesterday, were in favor of Hogan, some wagers being made of $70 to $100 that he would win. Most bets, however, were on the time it would take him to get whipped, few venturing on more than 30 minutes.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Great Show Still Attracting the People.

Exposition Medals—The Display of Printing-Presses.

The great Inter-State Exposition has lost nothing of its charm as a place of amusement or value as a means of instruction, and yet during the past few days the number of visitors has been, comparatively speaking, small. The sublime "jams" which a fortnight ago made Secretary Reynolds' eyes twinkle, and the heart of Supt. Laflin to leap with joy, are no longer found, and yet the Exposition is much more perfect as an Exposition, than it was a fortnight since. Yesterday the number of visitors could not have been more than 3,000. Taking into consideration the fact that by this time about 300,000 people must have visited the show, the falling off must be considered a natural one, and the managers ought to put their heads together and arrange some cure, by which something like the bygone big crushes might be recalled.

The Art Gallery has improved greatly of late. Many new paintings have been added, and many well-considered substitutions have been made. The Memorial picture still excites the admiration of the city spectators and the awe of our suburban and country visitors. These latter, of the tenderer sex, find a difficulty in looking at the picture fairly and squarely. Their eyes wander to the right and left, while the tint of their rosy cheeks deepens into a shade which puts to shame the grenadierish garment which sets off the fine development of sympathetic and benign Britannia. The Latin word on the frame proves a puzzler to nine-tenths of the visitors, but its translation was safely effected yesterday by a Board of Trade man, who was airing his artistic tastes before a lady companion, evidently from a rustic retreat. The latter was intensely enthusiastic. "Poor thing," she said, referring to the recumbent young lady who is supposed to represent the burnt district, "how pretty she is, and how gratefully she accepts the—a—the—a—the underwear from Queen Victoria. And how stern Mrs. Grant does look, to be sure. I wonder if that eagle was a present to Mr. Grant. I'm sure it must have been. But, Mr. ——, what does that word mean 'r-e-s-v-r-g-e.' How is it pronounced now? Do tell." The Board of Trade man looked wise. "That is not a 'v' that is a 'u,' a Greek 'u,'—the word is 'resurge'" (he pronounced it with two syllables) "and *is Greek for the English word 'tribute'!*" The young lady from a rustic retreat took out her note-book and made a memorandum, and the Board of Trade man felt as proud as the late Earl of Derby when he finished his translation of the Odyssey.

Quite a number of interesting articles have been added to the show within a week. A very mysterious chart is hung up in the building which is worthy a place alongside of the memorial picture. It represents the body and soul of what once was, apparently, a very respectable and weighty American citizen. To those who hope that, in the next world, mankind will not become absolutely angelic, but retain sufficient materialism to allow of earthly enjoyments and the retention of earthly possessions, the chart must prove particularly pleasing, for the soul is represented as wearing a very well cut suit of clothes, a pair of irreproachable boots of a polish that sets at rest the doubt that shoeblacks ever get to Heaven, a shirt-front and collar of immaculate whiteness, and a watch-chain of the well-known cable pattern. The reading matter of the chart is, however, rather blasphemous, and sugests the idea that it was got up by the "missing link" who acted as Secretary to the Woodhull Convention.

The weighing machines still retain their popularity, and each exhibitor stands, card in hand, ready to record and certify to the avoirdupois of the unweighed. A rather amusing episode occurred at the Fairbank scale show yesterday. A middle-sized gentleman got on the platform; the exhibitor put the sliding weight at 150, but the arm, which had jumped up the moment the man mounted, refused to come down to that figure. Gradually, at first, the exhibitor shifted the weight along the bar until 200 had been reached, and still that bar wouldn't descend. Then he began putting on extra weights, but to no purpose, and at 3,500 pounds—the extreme limit of the platform scale's weighing-power—the farmer was still victorious. "What have you got in your pockets?" shouted the weigher, angrily, suspecting a job put up by the man with the Victor Scales, opposite. "Nothin'," replied the agriculturist, and, to prove his words, for he was as much mystified as the scale man, he began turning out his pockets. Jackknife, hair-comb, silk pocket-handkerchief, half-a-dozen packages of Exposition yeast, two Exposition rocking-chairs, three charm-bells, and a host of business cards, he handed over to the weigher, and yet the bar budged not. Then he dived into the tail-pocket of his overcoat and pulled out a newspaper. The weigher took it, too, and—down went the bar. It was an *Inter-Ocean*. Its heavy editorials, heavy news items, heavy local items, and heavy get-up generally, had proved too much for the 3,500 scales. At a subsequent attempt it was found that there was not a weighing-machine in the place that could gauge the ponderosity of a selection snipped from what was considered by Jonathan Y. to be almost too light, Mr. Mageo, to go into "my paper!"

The artistic is not confined to the art-gallery. In a side aisle is to be found a work of art which deserves a visit and full decription by an art critic whose duty it is to wrestle with chiar-oscuro, fore-shortening, and the other little things which read so fine in a description of a painting. It is a representation of Niagara, and many of the realistic effects are very beautiful. The water itself need not be described, as the Suspension bridge is the point of the picture. The latter is carved out of bog oak, the strands of wire supporting it being represented with black thread and whip-cord of various sizes. A very pleasing effect is produced by placing a cork man upon the rocky shore (made of putty), calmly and quietly fishing in the vortex of the whirlpool, whose angry waves threaten momentarily to engulph him. The trees are represented by moss-covered meat-skewers. Altogether, the picture is a collection of peculiarly artistic and realistic effects, and only wants an automatic tight-rope walker to cross the gulf on a piece of string, to make it perfect.

One improvement might be made in the Exposition by putting in a few more coal stoves. The temperature in the building yesterday afternoon was decidedly low.

THE EXPOSITION MEDALS,

stamped by the Elgin Watch Company, and sold at their booth for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers, may also be purchased at the store of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe street, and at the office of the National (Elgin) Watch Company, corner of State and Monroe streets, price 10 cents. Persons in all parts of the country should send for these beautiful medals (inclosing, in addition to price, a 3-cent for return postage). They worth five times the price charged, and the money paid is simply a donation to our suffering fellow-citizens of the South. Over $1,200 have already been sent to Memphis and Shreveport from the funds thus realized.

"EXPOSITION" PIONEER PRINTING PRESS.

While taking notes in the "big show" recently, our attention was attracted to a finely-finished and very handsome power printing press in operation, and an examination found it to be the Chicago Taylor Combination Drum Cylinder, from the Chicago Taylor Printing Press Company, S. P. Rounds, President. This Company—the pioneer and only printing press manufacturer in the West—was established in this city only six years ago, and has already achieved a great success, having built several hundred of these machines, now running all over the Northwest, the South, and on the Pacific slope, and all giving entire satisfaction not only, but esteemed, as the simplest, most durable, and most perfect printing press in the market.

Indeed, our city may well be proud of this manufactory, which ranks with the oldest and best at the East, and one which is furnishing Western printers at their doors with machinery which cannot be excelled in this country, thus saving them time, expense and freights; and the fact that in the short time since its inception this Company has built up an immense and lucrative business speaks well for the excellence and superiority of its manufacture. Its President, Mr. Rounds, has also been engaged largely in the printers' furnishing business in this city for a quarter of a century, and now has the largest and most extensive printers' warehouse in this country, and is therefore prepared, in connection with his Company, to supply every want of the Western printer. He has also on exhibition all the best makes of the different job presses—the whole forming a very attractive feature of the Exposition.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The announcement through the press that the Chicago Inter-State Industrial Exposition will be closed Nov. 8, suggests the idea that at least one day should be set apart for a free visit by the poor of Chicago. There are doubtless many who, by reason of the near approach of winter, and the shrinkage of small earnings brought about by the panic, would scarcely feel able to pay even half-price to see the inside of the Great Exposition. They are nevertheless, citizens, and are entitled to the consideration of the managers of the greatest show ever gotten up in this country.

LIBERAL.

AURORA, Oct. 27, 1873.

CRIME.

Attempted Wife-Murder in Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.—Thomas Coyne this morning, in a fit of jealousy, attempted to take the life of his wife by shooting her, at her residence, 158 Fifth avenue. Coyne is a hod-carrier by trade, and he accused his wife of inconstancy. Last week he went away and returned rather suddenly, and found another man occupying the position which rightfully belongs to the husband. This maddened him, and this morning he tried to kill her. He succeeded in inflicting two wounds upon her, one on the left side of the head, from which the bullet glanced, and which fractured the skull. The other lodged in her throat. It is thought she cannot recover. After doing the shooting of his wife, Coyne attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself through the fleshy part at his body and through the left fore-arm. The wounds are not serious, but one will prevent him from sitting down for some time, and the other from handling anything heavy. Coyne has been arrested and jailed to await the results of his wife's injuries. Mrs. Coyne denies any illegitimate intimacy with any man, and state that she and her husband have always lived happily up to this time. Coyne, when questioned as to why he shot himself so peculiarly, replied that he didn't know what he was doing, but he wanted to kill his wife and then die.

The Town of Gilman, Ill., the Victim of a Confidence Operator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., Oct. 27.—A confidence operator, using the names of Briggs, Thomas, and other aliases, came to Gilman on Tuesday of last week and represented himself as William Goodman, of Vermilion County. He got in with our cattle men, bought about a thousand hogs of farmers, and cut a big splurge. On Thursday, after banking hours, he represented that he had deposited $10,000, and on the strength of this representation borrowed from a number of citizens various sums, from $5 to $285, then hired a lively team, and left town. He was pursued, and caught at Blue Grass, and brought back Saturday night. His trial is now going on, and the court-room is crowded with his victims. A rumor is in circulation that a Marshal from Indiana is in search of him for bank-robbery. He is about 30 years old, has black hair and chin whiskers, dark eyes, and is a good-looking, gassy sort of a fellow.

Suspected Murder of a Child Near Winterset, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Oct. 27.—A step-child of a man named Daniels, 18 months old, was found dead in the woods six miles north of Winterset, yesterday. The child disappeared from the house last Tuesday while its mother was absent after water. All efforts to find it were unavailing until yesterday. The body was discovered a quarter of a mile from the house. Much excitement exists in the neighborhood, as the infant was too young to wander off so far alone. It was a step-son of Daniels, his wife having been divorced from her former husband. The general opinion is that the child was carried away by some one who entered the house during the mother's absence.

Criminals Sentenced in Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, this morning sentenced John Hays to five years in the Penitentiary, for passing counterfeit money; Clarence Payran one year for the same offense; and Albert J. Risley two years for stealing a money-letter from a postal car.

Incendiarism at Albia, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 27.—One night last week an attempt was made to burn the Town of Albia, Ia. During the high winds that visited that section, some party set fire to an empty building near the business part of the place, and, but for its early discovery, the whole town would have been consumed.

Harper's Chief Clerk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—Albert Smith, chief clerk to ex-Collector Harper, had his case continued this morning by the Court until the next term, which will take place in January next. He is to be recognized to appear then in a bond of $5,000.

Fratricide in Clay Township, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Oct. 27.—In Clay Township in this county, yesterday, George Long settled a quarrel with his brother by shooting him in the leg, severing the femoral artery and causing him to bleed to death.

Arrest of Burglars Near Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Detectives to-day followed out and arrested two burglars at Lake Station. The men gave their names as James Haley and William Sullivan. They had in their possession goods stolen from Reddersen's dyeing establishment.

On Trial for Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 27.—The trial of James Messenger, colored, indicted for the murder of another colored man named Joe Wilson last summer, commenced here this afternoon.

The Stokes Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The testimony in the Stokes case was closed this morning, and Mr. Tremaine, for the defense, began his address to the jury.

After recess, Mr. Tremaine went on to argue that all Stokes' movements proved absence of malice. His only firing two shots and throwing away his pistol with two loaded chambers, and his exclamation and call "Doctor there's a man shot," were dwelt upon as excluding the idea of premeditated design to kill. Counsel argued that Stokes had no motive to kill, but Fisk, who was jealous, had every reason for wanting Stokes out of the way.

At 1:15 o'clock, when Mr. Tremaine had only got through the second general head of his speech, the Court adjourned, after caution to the jury to refrain as yet from coming to conclusions.

Shooting Affray at the Mammoth Cave.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Cave City, Ky., states that a difficulty occurred to-day between D. L. Graves, proprietor of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, and E. Wilcoxsen, an agent for the Cave, in which pistols were used and several shots fired by both parties. Graves received a wound in the bowels which it is thought will prove fatal. Wilcoxsen is unhurt. Cave guides and others witnessed the shooting, but were unable to prevent it.

The New York Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The trial of Phelps, defaulting Cashier of the State Treasury, came up in the Police Court to-day. Treasurer Raines was placed on the stand and identified Phelps' writing in a mass of telegraph correspondence carried on between Phelps and Sherwin & Co., his New York brokers, the correspondence being couched in purposely ambiguous terms. The case was adjourned till to-morrow for the production of the Treasury-books in Court.

The Taintor Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The trial of Frank L. Taintor, the cashier of the wrecked Atlantic National Bank, has been commenced. Charles A. Meigs, the Bank Examiner, testified to finding a deficit of $400,000 in Taintor's accounts, and advising Taintor's arrest.

It is stated that in the case of Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, by which $400,000 were lost, the defense will be that the Directors were fully aware and consented to Taintor's speculating with the funds of the bank.

The Long Island Poisoning Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Smith, the woman who was poisoned by her servant girl at Patchogue, to-day requested a reporter to publish that she believes the charge against her husband to be entirely false; that she never will appear against him, and that she can account for the servant girl's statement on no other ground than that it is a blackmailing operation.

A Youthful Murderer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—William Scanlan and James McMahon, both boys, employed in the same establishment, quarreled to-day, when Scanlan gave McMahon a beating. The latter ran to a neighboring grocery-store, stole from the counter a cheese-knife, and, returning to the factory, stabbed Scanlan fatally.

A Maryland Editor Fatally Shot.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 27.—John M. Risley this afternoon fatally shot Lloyd L. Clary, editor of the *Daily Times*.

Tragedy in Delaware County, Ia.

From the Independence (Ia.) Bulletin.

In Sec. 24 of Newton Township, Buchanan County,—within half a mile of the east line and within two miles of the south line of the county, and in the region popularly known as "On the Buffalo,"—lives one William Dolenty, a quiet, peaceable farmer. Among his neighbors is one Garner, a rough, drinking, quarrelsome man. On Wednesday both men went, each with his own team, to Manchester, Delaware County, on business. When Dolenty was about to return, towards evening, Garner requested him to drive slow, so that the two teams could remain in company going home. To this Dolenty assented. In the wagon with Garner was his uncle. Both Garner and his uncle had been drinking freely at Manchester before starting home, and they had with them in the wagon a jug of whisky, from which they frequently imbibed. At last Garner became very intoxicated, abusive, and quarrelsome. Dolenty did not drive to suit him, and he vented his wrath in curses upon him for driving either too slow or too fast. Finally he jumped from his own wagon, stopped Dolenty's team, seized Dolenty by the leg, and dragged him from the wagon to the ground; then, threatening to take his life, jumped upon him and began to beat and kick him. Dolenty, unable to rise, and fearful that he would be killed, managed, while lying on his back on the ground, to draw his jackknife from his pants pocket, and made one vigorous thrust at his assailant. By this a long gash was made in Garner's abdomen, completely disemboweling him, his entrails gushing out upon the ground. Garner was put into his own wagon and taken home, and a surgeon sent for, who, on his arrival, said he could not live an hour. Dolenty immediately went to Independence for legal advice, and the above is the story as told by him.

An Ex-Mayor of Rochester, N. Y., Accused of Forgery.

The Rochester *Democrat* contains the following information about some startling forgeries that are alleged against ex-Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Clark, former Mayor of that city:

"The first discovery of paper believed to be forged and uttered by him was made a day or two since, when a note for $300, purporting to have been drawn by Platt C. Viele and indorsed by Charles H. Clark, Addison Gardiner, and a third party, was received at the banking-house of Erickson, Jennings & Mumford. When the note became due it was protested, and due notice of the fact was given to Judge Gardiner, who, with Mr. Viele, pronounced both their signatures forgeries.

"Further inquiry revealed the startling facts that notes to the amount of several thousand dollars, supposed to have been made by Nehemiah Osborn and indorsed by Clark, were held by several parties in the city. How many of these notes have been negotiated we cannot say, but one at least—for a small amount—was discounted by F. J. Amsden. Two notes, filled up for different amounts, bearing Mr. Osborn's signature and indorsed by Clark, were found in the office of the latter yesterday. Mr. Osborn pronounced the signatures forgeries. It appears that for about three years past Clark has been in the habit of making notes bearing what appeared to be the signature of Addison Gardiner, and when they matured and were protested they were taken up by the maker.

"The accused is now lying hopelessly ill at his residence on North street, and it would be inhuman to take any legal action in his case. It is claimed by his relatives that for a long time past he has been somewhat deranged, and to this they attribute the commission of the crimes, which they do not deny."

CASUALTIES.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 27.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday night, while the draw of the bridge which spans the Mississippi River at this place was open, it having been placed in that position in order to make some repairs, a man named Edward Welsh, an employe of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, walked off the abutment into the river, and was drowned.

Collision on the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 27.—The tug-boat Iowa, used by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in transferring freight across the west channel of the Mississippi River, collided with the transfer-barge on Saturday and sunk it. Four loaded cars were on the barge at the time, which tumbled into the river. Two were loaded with flour, and the other two with wheat. The loss is quite a serious one.

Killed by a Falling Derrick.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—This afternoon, a derrick used in the construction of a bridge over the White River, near this city, fell and instantly killed Peter Darsey, who to-day arrived from Vernon, Ind., and began work. A piece of scantling two inches thick struck the crown of the man's head, literally cleaving his head to the spinal column. Dorsey was 35 years old, and leaves a dependent family. This is the second man killed by a falling derrick since Saturday noon in this city.

Killed By a Horse's Kick.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 27.—This afternoon a farmer named Hunt, living seven miles north of this place, was kicked by a young horse, receiving injuries from which he died shortly afterwards.

Fatal Street Car Accident.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 27.—As a street car was crossing the track of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the Eighth Ward of this city, on Saturday, a passenger train struck the hind end of the street car. The passengers, becoming frightened, jumped off, and one man named Adam C. Lozear was run over and so badly injured that he died in a few hours. Mr. Lozear was returning home from making arrangements for the funeral of his brother-in-law when the accident occurred.

Circumstances Attending the Drowning of a Family in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—The family reported as drowned at Forest, Ontario, in Saturday night's dispatches, under peculiar circumstances, left Kansas City last Wednesday, to go to Brookville from Chicago.

The man was named James Raub. His brother lived here, and the family stopped with him while here. James Raub was sick and demented, which accounts for the drowning of himself and child. The wife was distracted by his sad end, and attempted suicide.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Damage Done to Government Property in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Fort Jefferson, Fla., giving an account of a severe hurricane there on the 6th instant. Nineteen beef cattle were washed out to sea and drowned. The cattle-yard was damaged, and a slaughter-house and stable were undermined. Roofs were carried away, windows were broken, and many rooms were flooded, doing great damage to clothing and stores, and rendering necessary the removal of the sick. One hundred thousand dollars will be required to put the quarters, barracks, and storehouse in good repair, and make the fort inhabitable for troops.

SAGINAW SALT.

An Estimate of the Amount of Salt in Store in the Saginaw Valley.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—Deputy Salt Inspector George Hall has just completed an estimate, based on a personal visit to all the works, of the salt on hand in the Saginaw Valley at this date. He finds the total amount to be 148,534 barrels, as follows: Packed, 70,284 barrels; unpacked, 78,250. Of the total amount, 74,848 barrels are in Bay County, and 73,686 in Saginaw County. Some eleven firms have closed operations, and forty firms are still operating. The amount of salt on hand at this time last year was 125,000 barrels.

DEATHS.

THOMSON—At Bloomington, Ill., on Friday, Oct. 24, Alexander Thomson, aged 84 years.

HARVEY—At South Park, near Chicago, Elizabeth, wife of Alfred Harvey, Esq., aged 46 years.

DEAN—In this city, on Monday, the 27th inst., Lewis M. Dean, youngest son of Munson and Amelia E. Dean, aged 16 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, on Fabius-st., first house north of Centre-st., at 12 o'clock to-day.

HARLIN—At No. 421 Wabash-av., Monday, Oct. 27, Robert Harlin (formerly of Oswego, N. Y.), brother-in-law of Mrs. Ira Couch and Mrs. W. H. Wood.

Remains will be taken to the train for Oswego after brief services at the residence of Mr. Couch, to be held at 3 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 28.

GARFIELD—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Oct. 25, Elisha Garfield, aged 71 years; father of A. G. Garfield and Mrs. H. H. Barber, of this city.

SMITH—On Sunday, Oct. 26, Mathew Smith, aged 31 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 166 Sherman-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Oct. 28, to St. Mary's Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are kindly invited to attend.

TALVY—On Monday, Oct. 27, at his father's residence, 14 Bremer-st., Jeremiah Talvy, aged 26 years.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend; to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

HARVEY—At Woodlawn, near Chicago, Oct. 25, 1873, Elizabeth, wife of Alfred Harvey, of I. C. R. R. Co.'s service, aged 46 years; formerly of Manchester, England.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Auction Sale of

40

Valuable Business & Residence LOTS

ON WEST LAKE-ST.,

And eighteen desirable RESIDENCE LOTS on Park-av., only three blocks west of Western-av.

We are intructed by Messrs. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., agents for the owners, to offer for sale at auction, on the ground, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28,

at 3 o'clock. Sale absolutely without any reserve, and on very easy terms, only one-third down. Fifty dollars deposit required at time of sale. Title unquestionable.

This property is very eligibly located, the lots on Lake-st. being on the great thoroughfare from the city to Central Park, are valuable for business purposes, and offer great inducements to purchasers seeking business locations in a section of the city where property can be purchased at moderate prices, and certain to largely increase in value. We will offer for sale 8 lots, south front on Lake-st., 25 feet front each; 14 lots north front on same street—all being good business lots. Also, 14 lots on Park-av., south front, 25 feet front; 4 lots on same avenue, north front—very desirable residence lots, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and surrounded by fine residences, and easily accessible by horse-cars on Lake and Madison-sts.

This is the first auction sale of Lake-st. property east of Central Park, and should attract general attention of all parties interested. All of this property is located two blocks east of California-av., which avenue is 100 feet wide.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Parties having deposits in Savings Banks which have not suspended can make their deposits and first payments by their books. Title perfect; abstracts furnished. Parties wishing to attend this sale can take the Randolph or Madison street-cars, which will convey you to the immediate vicinity of the property.

For plats of the property and further particulars inquire of Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 89 Washington-st., or of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

903 WABASH-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling-house, 903 Wabash-av. We will sell the entire household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen, and Dining-Room Furniture, etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CONTINUED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The property remaining unsold at our sale last week belonging to R. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., will be offered on

Wednesday next, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock,

AT OUR STORE,

84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

When will be offered, in addition to that already advertised, about 50 lots in Hart L. Stewart's Subdivision, corner Forty-sixth-st. and California-av. The terms of sale will be CASH. A deposit required at time of sale, and balance within 30 days. Parties having money to invest can rely on securing good bargains, as the property is ordered POSITIVELY to be sold WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. Full particulars at time of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF

COTTAGE HOUSE,

And Lot, 25x125,

No. 169 Twenty-eighth-st., between Portland-av. and Garibaldi-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 12½ o'clock, on the ground.

The purchaser of this property at sale on 16th having failed to comply with the terms of sale, the property is now ordered to be positively sold to the highest bidder. The House is well located for a residence; the neighborhood is good, and surroundings first-class in every respect; in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, etc. The title is perfect; Abstract furnished.

TERMS—Purchaser to assume a mortgage of $800 due July 1, 1876, at 10 per cent; balance of purchase money half cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Attraction

At our NEXT FRIDAY'S SALE of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets.

A splendid Piano; elegant Damask Curtains; 100 New and Second-hand Cook and Parlor Stoves; New and Second-Hand Chamber Sets and Parlor Sets; Office Desks and Tables; Beds and Bedding, Lounges, Blankets, Comforters, etc.; 25 crates New Crockery in open lots; a lot of Groceries; a large lot Rope and Tackle.

On Friday Morning, Oct. 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At Salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

MESSRS. LEAVITT.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, 817 Broadway and Clinton Hall, Astor Place,

NEW YORK.

UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE FROM THE HOUSE AT NORWALK, CONN., OF THE LATE

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, ESQ.,

COMPRISING

The most magnificent assortment of Furniture ever offered to the public, having been made expressly to order, without regard to cost, by our leading manufacturers. Also, a large collection of Objects of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, Chairs, Tables, elegant Aubusson, Turkish, Moquette, Wilton, Brussels, and Axminster Carpets, Damask, Silk, and Lace Curtains, &c. The whole to be sold by auction, without any reserve, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 30 and 31, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. each day.

First day's sale at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. Second day's sale at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway.

Catalogues can be obtained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 9½ o'clock. Large lines Men's Underwear and Hosiery, Cassimeres and Cloths, Towels and Hdkfs. Knit Goods, Gloves and Furs, Fancy Goods, &c., comprising all seasonable goods, which must be sold.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

ON NOV. 1, AT 10 A. M.,

At LaSalle-st. entrance to "Republic Life Building," will be sold at Public Auction, for cash, the

Two Stone-Front Residences, Nos. 1018 & 1020 Wabash-av.

Each house will be sold separately, and with it the Lot, having 20 feet frontage on Wabash-av. The houses have three stories and basement, and will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. By order of Comp. in Bankruptcy. For particulars apply to

R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 159 LaSalle-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

Wednesday, Oct. 29, 10 a. m., at Auction, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Card and Extension Tables, Office Desks, Show Cases, Sofas, Lounges, Mirrors, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Mattresses, Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. Also, at noon, one good horse, buggy, and Harness.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE,

By T. E. STACY, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1873, at 10 a. m.,

AT 42 BLACKWELL-ST.

The Building and Lease; also, all of the Machinery, Belting, Shafts, Lathes, Saws, Engine, Boiler, &c., &c. Sale positive.

T. E. STACY, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Agents.

PEREMPTORY SALE

AT AUCTION,

On account of owner's departure, of

30 ACRES

IN AN ADDITION TO

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

On Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1873, at 3 p. m.

AT 186 EAST MADISON-ST.

We will sell, as above, 30 acres in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 16, 37, 13, in 5-acre Blocks. The property is well located and easy of access, being within ¼ of a mile of the new C., D. & V. R. R. The ground is high and dry. On the property there are fair improvements; good two-story frame house, 6,000 trees, &c., &c.

As the sale will be peremptory and without reserve, a good opportunity is offered to buyers to make a good, safe, and profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE—½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

TITLE PERFECT. Abstract furnished.

C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

AT AUCTION.

A CHOICE

RESIDENCE AND LOT,

161 WAHPANSEH-AV.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 28, 1873, at 4:30 o'clock, at 186 East Madison-st.,

Will be sold the Genteel Residence, No. 161 Thirty-seventh-st., or Wahpanseh-av., between Vincennes and Stanton-avs.

The House is a two-story and basement Octagon Brick, stone trimmings; has 7 rooms, 3 alcoves, 1 bath room, closets, hot and cold water on every floor, gas, water, and sewer pipes complete, in fact everything complete and in order.

Location is one of the most desirable in the city, being in the vicinity of the Boulevards and Parks, and is surrounded by a beautiful Grove. TITLE PERFECT. Abstract furnished. SALE POSITIVE. NO RESERVATION.

TERMS—¼ Cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $3,200, due in 1874 and 1877, balance in 1 year at 8 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE

Marble-Front Residence and Lot,

600 West VanBuren-st.,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

The house contains 9 rooms, bath-room, large halls, marble mantels, and finely finished throughout.

TERMS—Purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $4,000, due Sept. 20, 1877, balance ½ cash, ½ in one year at 8 per cent.

Parties desiring to see the house can do so by applying to C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

FINE OIL PAINTINGS

BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AT THE

ARTISTS' DEPOSITORY,

Nos. 280 and 282 Wabash-av.,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29,

The sale commencing at 10 a. m.

This is the most extensive collection of FINE WORKS ever placed on exhibition. The paintings are by the justly-popular Artists, Elkins, Drury, Paul Brown, Collis, Hammerstadt, Barnes, Matteson, Green, and many others.

The sale is positive, and without reserve. Pictures now on exhibition. Catalogues ready Tuesday, 28th.

SALE OF

BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales-rooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

Silks, Alpacas, Reps, Cashmeres, Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Buck Goods, &c.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

A fine display of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, together with several bankrupt stocks, will render this sale the most attractive of the season.

We will close an elegant line of fine custom-made Clothing in Dress and Business Suits; Fine Overcoats, Pants, and Vests. Also Fine Paisley Shawls; Long and Square Shawls, etc. A fine invoice of Chinchillas, Beavers, and Melton Overcoatings; Cassimeres, Cottonades, Satinets, and Jeans; White Goods, Artificial Flowers, Ruffling, and Beautiful Laces; Hats and Caps, Notions, Hosiery, Fur Goods, etc.; Gents' Merino and Shetland Underwear.

Also, special sale of Government Clothing, Cavalry and Infantry Overcoats, Cavalry and Infantry Pants, Jackets, etc.; all warranted in perfect order, and sizes regular. Carpets by the roll at 11 o'clock. Regular sale at 9:30.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers

Cannot sell for cash, and collections are impossible. Their ONLY RESOURCE for MONEY is through the Auction Sales of

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

Who will, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 9½ a. m., offer ONE THOUSAND CASES in Samples and Duplicates, and they will be sold.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Household Furniture.

On account of the great rush on SATURDAY'S SALE we will sell on

THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock,

First-Class and Medium Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Side Boards, Book Cases, Extension and Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Case, Carpets.

At 11 o'clock—Buggies, Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

Restaurant, Saloon & Building,

133 ADAMS-ST.,

Opposite the Court-House,

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 a. m. Bar, Counter, Ale-Box, Tables, Chairs, Bar Fixtures, License, Clock, Pictures, Mirror, and Stoves.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE,

OCT. 29, AT 10 A. M.,

Nos. 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

Fine Parlor and Chamber Suites, Marble-Top Side Boards and Tables, Book and Show Cases, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, What-Nots, Crockery, Cutlery, Stoves, &c.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

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THE SHORTEST ...

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THE LARGEST RE...

THE SMA...

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CHEAP...

W. J. ON...

112 & 114 DEA...

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DRAWING...

AND MAT...

CULVER, PAGE, ...

118 and 120 ...

HAMS!